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NINETY-FIRST YEAR. SEMI-WEEKLY POST, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1895. $1.00 PER YEAR.

TWO KILLED, FORTY INJURED.

TOTAL WRECK OF A BALTIMORE & OHIO TRAIN NEAR WHEELING YESTERDAY.

PITTSBURGERS THE VICTIMS.

MOST OF THE PASSENGERS ABOARD WERE FROM THIS CITY OR VICINITY.

HURLED FROM A BRIDGE.

A BROKEN FLANGE ON A FRONT CAR WAS THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

THE CANNON BALL EXPRESS.

But It Contained a Large Number of Excursionists From Here to Wheeling.

OTHERS ARE EXPECTED TO DIE.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

WHEELING, Nov. 3.—One of the most frightful accidents in the history of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad occurred about 10 o'clock this morning on the Pittsburg division of the road, at Elm Grove, this county, five miles east of this city. The train was the Pittsburg and Cincinnati express, No. 106, known as the Cannon Ball, Conductor Charles Ball and Engineer Lynch, and was due in this city at 10:10 o'clock.

The entire train, with the exception of the engine, tender and baggage car, went over a bank about 15 feet high, and as a result two passengers are dead, several others cannot recover, while the entire list of casualities was probably not far from 45 to 50. The names of two dead and 38 injured have already been obtained, and there are undoubtedly a few others, who got away before their names were procured. The majority of the victims were residents of Pittsburg, Allegheny City and vicinity. The list of the casualties, so far as ascertained, is as follows:

The Killed.

MRS. MIRANDA HARE, Kittanning, Pa.
EIGHT MONTHS OLD CHILD OF LAWRENCE BARTLEY, of Allegheny, Pa.

The Injured.

ELLA VANCE, Wheeling, spine probably broken; may die.
C. J. GARVEY, oil operator, Marietta, O., head crushed and back wrenched; will probably die.
W. N. ROSE, Chicago, travels for Holbein art company, right arm broken.
MICHAEL J. MAHONEY, McKeesport, Pa., face cut and mashed.
MRS. M. J. MAHONEY, McKeesport, face cut and hip hurt.
E. W. GILBERT, Sharpsburg, Pa., thigh broken and head badly cut.
J. M. COUCHENOUR, Bellefield, Pittsburg; left elbow broken.
WM. RICHARDSON, Sharpsburg, Pa.; cut and bruised back and head.
JAS. W. FOSTER, Beaver Falls, Pa.; right foot broken, face and back cut.
W. J. CHAPMAN, West Bridgewater, Pa.; right leg and hand broken.
CHARLES HARKINS, Altoona, Pa.; right temple and scalp cut.
P. R. RAHM, Philadelphia; badly cut and bruised.
GEORGE PERKINS, conductor Pullman car; head cut and hip bruised.
GEO. CROUSE, 14 Chartiers street, Allegheny city; scalp wounds.
MRS. GEORGE CROUSE, knee dislocated.
MRS. DR. A. F. STIFEL, 192 Forty-fourth street, Pittsburg; slightly hurt.
JACOB ZULAUF, 22 Albert street, Pittsburg; left arm dislocated.
ALBERT GAUS, 58 Frankstown avenue, Pittsburg; legs cut and bruised.
RICHARD GAUS, same address; both legs badly bruised
MRS. WATTS, Wheeling; elbow dislocated.
LOUIS SCHUCHERT, 120 Howard street, Allegheny; head cut and bruised, badly hurt.
EDWARD SCHUCHERT, same address; head and limbs bruised.
PROF. J. M. FRASHER, principal Wheeling business college; head and breast cut and bruised.
W. O. HAWLEY, Allegheny; face and nose crushed, arm cut.
MRS. DIXON, Pittsburg; badly cut and back wrenched.
MAUD VANCE, Pittsburg; internal injuries and severe cuts.
MRS. MALONE, Allegheny; head cut, hurt internally.
J. D. STANTON, mail agent; chest, shoulder and legs cut and bruised.
MRS. LEJUNE, Allegheny; forehead crushed.
PERRY PARKER, colored, porter Pullman car, Cincinnati; cut on face.
MRS. CLARKE, Allegheny; shoulder dislocated.
MRS. STARR, daughter and granddaughter, painfully cut; able to go home to Allegheny this evening.
M. DIXON, Pittsburg; painfully cut.
JOHN RENSCHER, Pittsburg; head and neck cut.
C. M. KISKADDON, Columbia, Pa.; head bruised.
ANTHONY M'TIGHE, Pittsburg; left leg badly cut.

How the Accident Happened.

The train consisted of a baggage car, mail car, smoking car, two day coaches and a Pullman chair car, the latter in charge of Conductor Perkins, of Cincinnati. The cause of the accident was the breaking of a wheel flange on the smoking car, which caused that car to leave the rails toward the east, pulling the mail car with it, and breaking the couplings on the forward end of that car, connecting with the baggage car. As the mail and smoking cars went over the bank they pulled the remaining cars of the train after them, one after the other, the chair car being the last to crash into the ravine.

The resulting wreck was a fearful one. The cars were well filled with passengers, about 160 in all being on board, and men, women and children were buried in an instant, and without the slightest warning, in the debris of the splintered cars, while the air was filled with the moans of the wounded and the screams and cries of those unhurt.

The accident, taking place well within the limits of the town of Elm Grove, and within 75 yards of the railroad station, aid was at hand in a very few minutes, and the work of rescue was promptly begun by willing hands. One or two physicians from Elm Grove were soon on the ground, while telephone messages to this city brought 10 or a dozen more physicians, who went out with the wrecking train.

Undoubtedly More Hurt.

The names of the injured given in the foregoing probably do not cover more than half those who were more or less hurt, but able to get away. They scattered almost at once, and cannot nearly all be found. Many of those not seriously hurt were able to leave for home.

As fast as those more seriously injured were removed from the wreckage they were carried into houses close by, where immediate attention was given them, and as soon as possible they were removed to hospitals in this city, by special train. Later in the day, however, several of those sustaining comparatively slight injuries were sent to their homes in Pittsburg.

Mrs. Miranda Hare, of Kittanning, who was killed, was so terribly disfigured that for some time it was difficult to identify her. Her identity was only made known finally by her son, who lives in this city, being chief engineer of the waterworks. He knew that his mother was coming, and when he heard of the wreck, immediately proceeded to the scene, only to find her mangled remains.

The little child of Lawrence Bartley, of Allegheny, which was killed, was sitting on its father's lap when the accident occurred. It was so badly injured that it died in a few minutes, while neither the father nor mother were hurt. They were coming to Wheeling to attend the funeral of a relative.

Superintendent Cutter, of the Baltimore & Ohio, made a record to-night, with the company surgeon, visiting all wounded, who are still in the city. They report having found all getting along well, with the exception of two. These are Mrs. Vance and C. J. Garvey, both of whom are likely to die.

Not less than 10,000 people visited the scene of the wreck, the Wheeling & Elm Grove railroad running special excursion trains, all crowded.

This afternoon Robert Hastings, of 2310 Chapline street, this city, was struck by a train near the scene of the morning accident, and instantly killed. He was one of the spectators and was on his way home.

MRS. CROUSE'S STORY.

The Thrilling Experience of a Victim of the Wreck.

Mr. and Mrs. George Crouse, of 14 Chartiers street, Allegheny, who were injured in the wreck, returned to Pittsburg last night at 9:40 o'clock, and were seen at their home by a reporter of "The Post." Mr. Crouse was found in bed, sufferings from a serious scalp wound, about six inches in length, along the left side of his head; a severe bruise on the jaw, two teeth having been knocked out; many bad bruises about the neck and breast, and probable internal injuries. Mrs. Crouse was able to sit up and relate the circumstances of the accident. Her left knee was badly sprained. She also was bruised about the left shoulder. Dr. J. M. Boggs said Mr. Crouse was suffering from a concussion of the brain, which caused him to vomit a great deal. Mr. Crouse is employed as an engineer at the John A. Beck & Co. salt works, on Beaver avenue and Chartiers street. Mrs. Crouse gave the following thrilling account of the accident:

"We left Allegheny this morning at 6:30 to take the 7:30 train on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad for Wheeling, as we expected to visit some relatives. The train, I believe, is a special, and tickets are sold on it at reduced rates, and the train was full. The train was running very fast, and all went right until about 10:20 a. m., when I heard a dreadful noise, and we were bumped and shaken up, as if in an old wagon driven over big stones. The next thing I knew we were all in a struggling mass, wedged in tightly among the seats, and such a noise I never heard in all my life. It was a perfect pandemonium, with the smashing of the glass and the crushing and tumbling of the cars, while above all this din were the dreadful cries and screams of men, women and children.

"I found my husband wedged in tight beside me. He managed to crawl out through the car door, and then pulled me out. When he started to pull me out his foot held fast, and when I looked I saw a woman holding it. I told her to let go, and she did so, and asked me to help her out. I lifted the seat as best I could, but was unable to release her. They carried me to the hillside, and left me there, while they went to rescue the others. Shortly afterward they took me and my husband to the farmhouse of a Mr. Woods, nearby, where medical assistance soon arrived. The car we were in turned completely over. Four of the cars went over the embankment 15 feet; the engine and baggage car remained on the track. Two cars fell on their sides, and two fell completely over.

"Mrs. Hare, the woman who was killed, occupied the seat just across the aisle from us, and when they found her she was hanging out a car window, with her head all smashed. I think the little baby was killed also in our car, as I saw a woman with a little child about 7 months old take a seat before we left Pittsburg. The only person that I knew in the wreck who could say he was uninjured was Thomas Duffy, who formerly lived in Allegheny, but now lives in Wheeling. The trainmen had just put out the lights in the train about 10 minutes before the accident occurred, or many of the people might have been burned to death."

WRECK IN TEXAS.

One Person Killed and Twenty-Two Injured Severely.

DALLAS Tex., Nov. 3.—News was received in this city this afternoon of the wreck of the northbound passenger train on the "Katy," at 11 a. m., about four miles north of Waxahachie. H. E. Smith, of this city, who was a passenger on the wrecked train, arrived home at 7:30 this evening. He said:

"Owing, I suppose, to a spread rail, the engine and four cars were derailed. There immediately arose a cry of distress, mingled with moans, indicating that many of the passengers had been hurt. The engineer, Mike Murphy, was killed, and in all 22 people were injured, 15 of them more or less seriously."

Another Pennsylvania Wreck.

ALTOONA, Pa., Nov. 3.—Twenty-five cars were piled up in one indiscriminate mass on the Pennsylvania railroad at Fostoria, near this city, last night, and all but one broken into kindling wood. Two tramps, riding in a box car, had a miraculous escape. A carload of steel blooms was forced through the car in which they were. The clothing was torn from their bodies, but both escaped with slight bruises.

Mr. Cadman Slightly Better.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—John W. Cadman, the uncle of President Cleveland's wife, was reported to be slightly better at the county hospital to-day, although it is thought to be only a matter of a short time when he will succumb to his injuries. He became conscious for the first time yesterday morning and was visited by several friends, whom he recognized and conversed with for a moment.

COMMISSION OF CONTROL.

TURKEY FINALLY APPOINTS THE BODY TO LOOK AFTER AFFAIRS IN ARMENIA.

MORE TALES OF MASSACRE.

U. S. Minister and English Officers Make a Joint Demand.

MUST PROTECT MISSIONARIES

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 3.—The official announcement of the composition of the Armenian commission of control is as follows: President, Chefik Effendi, of the court of appeals; Djemal Bey, manager of the Bank of Agriculture; Caratheodori Effendi and Abdullah Bey, councillors of state; Johanndo Effendi, procureur of the imperial court of accounts; Djelal Bey, of the court of appeals; Dilber Effendi, legal councillor to the minister of finance.

Official telegrams received here state that several persons were killed and wounded at Diarbekir on Friday, during some riots arising from an Armenian attack upon the mosques.

Some Zeitoun Armenians attacked Lieutenant Hassan Agha, who, with his wife and children was traveling to Marash, and killed the whole family and rifled the bodies of the victims.

The American missionaries in Bitlis have again complained to United States Minister Terrell that they are in imminent danger. Mr. Terrell and Hon. Michael Herbert, the British charge d'affairs, have, therefore, again made a demand upon the porte to insure the protection of the Americans.

The report which has been published of Turkish attacks upon Bulanik, Kharput, Sivas, Urfa and elsewhere, are not fully confirmed, but both the grand vizier and the Armenian patriarch have sent telegrams enjoining the people to put forth efforts to calm the excitement.

It is rumored that the Turks are still pillaging the Armenian shops in Erzeroum, where the riots are found to have been more serious than was at first reported. It is now said that 200 corpses have already been counted.

The Armenian population of Anatolia are sending delegates to petition M. Nelidoff, the Russian ambassador, to request Russia to temporarily occupy the Armenian provinces. The sultan has summoned Tewfik Pasha from Berlin to discuss the situation.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Constantinople correspondent of the "Times" says: "The bourse committee has postponed the settlement for a fortnight, and has fixed a compensation rate which reduces the differences payable on account in three of the principal securities. These measures are calming the public feeling. The Ottoman bank and other financial houses decline to avail themselves of the moratorium. There was absolutely no material reason for the run on the Ottoman bank, which was undoubtedly produced by Armenian agents, who went from house to house in the native quarters, declaring that the bank was ruined."

The "Times" says editorially: "Turkish news is of a grave and disquieting character. Like most Turkish appointments, the appointment of the Armenian commission of control appears to have come too late. The porte seems to hope that the summoning of the reserves will restore order; but, at best, the process of restoration is likely to be a rough one."

The editorial then proceeds to argue that the Armenians, by their revolutionary tactics, have forfeited the sympathy of the English government, who have already, in their interest, gone as near provoking a disastrous disagreement with the European powers as would be permissible to a prudent nation. "The porte," concludes the "Times," "we are disinclined to risk opening the whole eastern question for their sake."

A BAD MARQUIS.

Brutal to Children, Murdered a Stepson and Was Immoral.

BOURGES, France, Nov. 3.—At the trial of Marquis de Nayve, for the murder of his stepson, several schoolmates of the dead boy testified that he often threatened to commit suicide. Abbe Rousselot, tutor of the children of the marquis, testified to the prisoner's brutality to his step-son, and also to his acts of immorality with the servants, the prisoner frequently interrupting the witness with insulting epithets.

The two sons of the accused, Henri and Rene, declared to-day that the evidence they had given at the magisterial inquiry had been dictated by the Abbe Rousselot. The Abbe had dictated their testimony at the former inquiry, in order to damage their father, who did not treat them badly. Henri, when confronted by Abbe Rousselot, declared that his mother was completely under the priest's influence. Abbe Rousselot angrily gave the lie to Henri throughout the latter's testimony.

South Pole Exploration.

BERLIN, Nov. 3.—The German commission on the exploration for the south pole, met to-day, Privy Councillor Neumayer presiding, and resolved to start two vessels from Kerguelen island in furtherance of the work. They allot 350,000 marks for the expenses of the expedition.

The Sentry Retaliated.

KONIGSBERG, Germany, Nov. 3.—A party of civilians insulted and stoned a sentry at the Pioneer barracks, to-day. The sentry thereupon fired upon and killed one and severely wounded another of the party.

POLITICS TOO LIVELY.

Several Persons Hurt at a Meeting in Kentucky.

SMITHS GROVE, Ky., Nov. 3.—Last night the Democrats held a rally at the Shady Grove schoolhouse which was interrupted by outsiders. The confusion became so great that Chairman Hall was compelled to adjourn the meeting. A general fight ensued, in which Hall was shot in the head and badly beaten; he may recover. John M. Harvey was fatally shot in the bowels, John G. Franklin clubbed to unconsciousness, and others were badly bruised. Politics is said to have been the cause of the attack. The officers have not been able as yet to capture any of the men.

Fatality in a Race Riot.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 3.—Saturday night in the outskirts of Clarksville, a mob of negroes attacked four white men and a general fight occurred. Henry Baker (white), about 60 years old, was stabbed twice, dying instantly. One other white man was stabbed and badly injured. Two negroes were also hurt. Three negroes are in jail charged with the murder.

Will Report for a Territory.

SOUTH M'ALESTER, I. T., Nov. 3.—The Dawes and Choctaw commissions have met and adjourned with no better understanding than before the meeting. It is reported the commission will recommend the formation of a territorial form of government, the territory to be controlled exclusively by agents appointed by the United States government.

GREAT NORTHERN STRIKE.

Little Seems Known of It East of Butte, Montana.

BUTTE, Mont., Nov. 3.—It was announced last night that a general strike would go into effect on the Great Northern at 12 o'clock last night, on account of the refusal of President Hill to meet the mediation committee at St. Paul. Investigation proved that a strike was ordered to take effect at that hour, but the employes of the Montana Central have announced that they will not strike under any consideration. It is thought, however, there may be trouble on the main line east of Minot.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 3.—Local employes of the Great Northern to-day claimed to know nothing of the reported strike ordered on that line for last night.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 3.—President Debs, of the American Railway Union, will make known in a circular to be sent to the local unions to-morrow that the board of directors has decided to admit commercial telegraphers to the order. Within the past few months the A. R. U. has been made a strictly secret organization.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., Nov. 3.—Eugene V. Debs, to-day, with reference to the threatened strike on the Great Northern railway system, says that for several months a scheme has been in operation to disrupt the American Railway Union notwithstanding the solemn pledge of President Hill that no employe should be interfered with on account of his connection with the organization. According to Debs the Great Northern company has already begun the hiring of thugs and ex-convicts at various points.

HOLMES IS CALM.

Extra Precautions to Prevent Him From Committing Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—H. H. Holmes, the convicted murderer of Benjamin F. Pitezel, spent a quiet day in his cell in Moyamensing prison. "This man of steel and heart of stone," as the district-attorney described him to the jury yesterday, does not evidence in the slightest any outward signs of breaking down. With death actually before him now, he is the same cool and calculating Holmes. The prison regulations prevented anyone from interviewing him to-day, but a message was sent out that he slept well last night, and was feeling comfortable, and still confident his innocence would yet be established.

Extra care has been taken that the man shall not frustrate the efforts of the prosecution by committing suicide. A double guard has been placed on his cell, and will remain there until he has paid the penalty of his crime. He is still in the untried department, but as soon as the death sentence is pronounced he will be taken to a cell in "murderers' row."

As for the other actors in this great drama of the past week, many have returned to their ordinary pursuits. Some of the chief ones, however, are still here. Mrs. Pitezel and "Dessa" drove through Fairmount park to-day, and saw some of the places her daughter Alice spoke of in the letters confiscated by Holmes. In a few days they will return to Galva, Ill. Miss Yoke, Holmes's third wife, will return to Denver shortly, and endeavor to have her marriage with Holmes set aside as being illegal.

ROCKEFELLER'S GIFT.

So Unexpected the University Doesn't Know How to Use It.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—John D. Rockefeller's munificent gift of $3,000,000 to the University of Chicago, as announced in the Associated Press dispatches of yesterday, was almost the sole topic of conversation to-day at the university.

The trustees were not prepared for the gift, and accordingly had made no plans for the outlay of such a sum. Dr. Goodspeed, secretary of the board of trustees, said to-day that nothing definite could now be said concerning the matter. He thought that a school of medicine and a school of law might be the outcome of Mr. Rockefeller's latest endowment, assuming that all of his conditions would be met by the trustees of the university. There are other uses to which the money might be put, including the building of a new gymnasium, a woman's dormitory, or a biological laboratory. Dr. Goodspeed stated that in the event of the establishment of a professional school there would be no affiliation with any other school.

NEWFOUNDALND COAL.

Several Seams of Wide Extent Have Been Found.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Nov. 3.—While constructing the railway across the island this summer, several likely coal seams were discovered, covering an area of several square miles. Experts pronounced them first-class, and last week a carload of coal was taken out and brought to this city, where several successful tests were made with it last night, proving it superior to the Cape Breton coal. Contractor Reid, who is building the railroad, has leased all the coal areas from the government, and if they could realize expectations it will develop into a most important industry.

Berwind-White People Offish.

PHILIPSBURG, Pa., Nov. 3.—Clearfield region miners met in a mass meeting at Ramey Saturday to hear a report of the committee sent to interview the Berwind-White coal mining company. The committee reported that it was unable to secure an advance or obtain the consent of the company to attend a joint conference of miners and operators, if one should be called. The company assured the committee that it would do all in its power to advance wages later on, but would not state any particular time. No action was taken.

Whalers May Starve.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—The schooner Rosario arrived from the Arctic ocean, bringing 3,000 pounds of bone, the residue of a catch of five whales. She is the first of the whaling fleet to reach port from the north and it looks as if the entire fleet would be caught in the ice. The majority of the barks are provisioned with only enough stores to last them through the summer, and if they are compelled to spend the winter in the north starvation stares the whalers in the face.

Attempts to Burn Children.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 3.—The police are puzzled over attempts of incendiaries to destroy the Speed home for infants in this city. The building was set on fire three time yesterday and four times to-day. Some of the attendants say they saw a man looking from an attic window, but all attempts to discover the person who set the fires have failed. There are 23 children in the home, and the attendants are in a state of panic to-night.

Sugar Refineries Closed.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—All the sugar refineries in this city closed down yesterday on account of overproduction. The managers say the shutdown is only until after election day, but it is stated upon reliable authority that the suspension will be indefinite.

The Bandit Was Shot.

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore. Nov. 3.—Adolph C. Frick, a horse thief who escaped from prison last week, held up the stage from Ager, Cal., this morning. While Frick was rifling a mail sack he was shot by a passenger. His wound is not serious

IN THE STAR OF THE WEST.

THE DEMOCRATS OF WESTMORELAND ARE MORE THAN HOPEFUL.

VICTORY IS NOW ASSURED.

Republican Candidates and Tactics Displease Voters.

OTHER STATE POLITICAL NEWS.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

GREENSBURG, Pa., Nov. 3.—After a careful review of the political situation, Democrats feel confident of the election of their entire ticket in Westmoreland county on Tuesday. There are many strong reasons for anticipating such a result. The Democrats are thoroughly united. Not the slightest factional friction is perceptible at any point. Their organization is in an exceptionally good condition throughout the county. Their nominees are men of the highest character and unassailable. On the other hand, the Republican county organization has not been in a worse shape for many years, and the party is rent with deep-seated and bitter dissensions.

Aside from these considerations, the Republican ticket is handicapped by the action of the Republican county commissioners in determining the triennial assessment. Those officials boldly overthrew all the returns of the regularly-elected borough and township assessors. They then proceeded to make an entirely new assessment, fixing and advancing valuations for taxation on hundreds of properties which they had never seen. The total increase in the county this year reaches the amazing proportions of $20,000,000. With a very few exceptions, all properties have been inflated from 20 to over 500 per cent. Although the millage has been reduced, the total county taxes have been largely increased. Coming at this time, when real estate values in the open market have depreciated about 20 per cent, in consequence of the recent general depression, the unprecedented advance of assessments, for taxation, is sorely felt. Especially is this true among the farmers. The assessment is also pronounced even more unequal than it is inopportune. Certain corporations are reported to have received unusually favorable consideration from the Republican commissioners. Back of this action, which has aroused the taxpayers of the entire county, loom up the shadowy, but magnificent, outlines of a new million-dollar court house.

Two of the most important officials to be elected this year are an additional law judge and sheriff. Paul Hugus Gaither is the Democratic nominee and Alex D. McConnell, the Republican candidate for the former office. Because of his record as District Attorney, Mr. Gaither was nominated by his party without opposition. After the office was created by the last legislature, through the influence of some of the local combine leaders, Mr. McConnell was appointed to the position. For the nomination he was opposed by John B. Steel, Esq., a prominent member of the Senator John Brown faction. It is conceded that a majority of the committeemen were in favor of Steel on the morning of the day the convention met. By the imposition of some mysterious agency, a change came over the situation by afternoon, and McConnell was placed in nomination by a narrow shave. The Brown faction, not without reason, are very sore over this proceeding. That wing of the party were also the original Quay men of the county. As both the candidates and organization are in the hands of the combine crowd, the Brown people are holding aloof from the active work of the campaign. McConnell was the Republican candidate for judge in 1889. Although the party carried the county the preceding year, it will be remembered that he was defeated by over 2,000 majority. Gaither is one of the leaders of the Westmoreland bar, and has been concerned in nearly all the principal civil and criminal cases of the past dozen years. It is a curious fact that his opponent has never tried a case in court. Among the most active supporters of Mr. McConnell is the Scottdale brewing company, which was refused the right by Judge Doty to establish cold storage houses, for the sale of beer, at various points throughout the county. This has occasioned much comment, adverse to McConnell, from the voters, and especially from the other brewers and retailers.

William H. Foster, of Sewickley township, a grand-nephew of the well-known late Hon. Henry D. Foster, of Westmoreland, is the Democratic nominee for sheriff. He is employed as a shipping clerk at the W. L. Scott coal works. Mr. Foster is very popular with men of all parties. His Republican opponent is H. F. Seanor, a wealthy dealer in machinery and implements, of Latrobe. At the Republican primary, June 1 last, in a number of election districts the returns showed more votes cast than there are electors of all parties combined in those districts. That has been declared the most disgraceful and demoralizing election, primary or general, ever held in Westmoreland county. It is because of the above, and for other reasons that might be mentioned, that the good citizens who believe in pure politics and men of high character for public office will mainly vote the Democratic ticket this year in Westmoreland.

In the hope of exciting distrust among Democratic voters the Republican managers are circulating reports that the Democrats intend to trade certain of their candidates. No confidence should be placed in such reports. As the best of evidence to the contrary, Chairman Maxwell Saturday addressed a letter to all the committeemen and sub-committeemen in the county. Therein he predicts the success of the whole ticket, and specially urges them to see that Democratic voters entertain no propositions to trade.

BIG DEMOCRATIC VOTE.

Chairman Harrity Expects It, Especially in Philadelphia.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—National Democratic Chairman W. F. Harrity was asked to-night if he expected a big vote to be polled in this state on Tuesday. He replied:

"I think the Democrats will poll one of the largest votes, at least in this city, on record. The work has gone on quietly, but I believe it has been effective. I do not care to give estimates of the possible Republican majority in Pennsylvania, but you may be sure it will not rival that of last fall."

TWO SETS OF REPORTS.

Comparisons In Ohio Will Be Made on Different Years.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 3.—There heretofore been arrangements between the Republican and the Democratic state committees in Ohio on the comparison of the vote for gains or losses. The Western Union telegraph company will prepare its bulletins here as fast as the precincts are heard from. Superintendent I. N. Miller conferred with the state committees this year, as usual. The Democrats wanted to compare the vote with that of 1894, when the Republican plurality was 137,000 for secretary of state. The Republicans wanted to compare the vote with that for governor in 1893, when McKinley's plurality was 81,000.

Superintendent Miller has decided to compare the vote with that of 1893, because the tickets are the same as two years ago, for governor, etc., while last year only minor state officers were elected. The Democratic state committee will, however, compare with 1894, and there will be two sets of reports next Tuesday night.

SHERMAN TALKS SOME.

The Ohio Senator Discusses Politics, Presidents and Currency.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 3.—Senator John Sherman while in this city yesterday discussed politics, presidents and the currency question freely with a reporter. After reviewing the campaign just closing, the reporter asked the senator:

"Don't you think that, in view of the criticisms made on his administration, President Cleveland will change his policy so that it may close with the approval of the people?"

"Ah, if you knew the president as well as I do you would not ask that question," replied the senator, smiling blandly. "Mr. Cleveland is a man of ability, of marked ability, but he is stubborn. He has his ideas, and he insists upon them. If he were a president like Lincoln he would refuse to assume any part of the responsibility for the legislation or the administration of the departments."

Someone asked the question if it is not a violation of the spirit of the laws for the president to interfere with the work of the members of his cabinet. The senator thought it was.

"The president's position ought to be an easy one," said he. "My idea of the president is that of a presiding and executive officer, not a tyrant, a dictator or a meddler. The applicant for office should not see him at all. You know Lincoln used to refer them to his cabinet officers, and when they came back to him for indorsement he would say: 'See Seward; I haven't any influence with this administration.'

"Hayes was a good president," said the senator, "and when I said Mr. Cleveland is a man of marked ability I didn't mean that he is a good president. President Hayes had a habit to consult on questions relating to the treasury like the warmest and most confidential friends would, but when the time for action came I did the work and assumed the responsibility. Congress appropriates the money for the use of the secretaries, and not for the president, and the responsibility is upon the secretaries."

"Don't you think, senator, there will be legislation about the currency this winter?"

"Undoubtedly, and there is where congress and the president will break. More revenue is needed, but what congress wants to tax the president will not. If he were like Lincoln he would say, 'Boys, we need more revenue, now what will you tax? You are the representatives of the people and I'm here to execute your laws.' But if the president will not agree upon measures for increasing the revenue proposed by the Republican congress, that congress can withhold money desired by the administration."

WILDASIN RESIGNED.

President of the Ohio A. P. A. Driven Out by Politics.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Nov. 3.—Dr. Chas. O. Wildasin, of this city, state president of the American protective association, has resigned his position, as the result of a bitter factional quarrel in the organization over state politics this fall. Wildasin charges that a portion of the officers have been engaged in an attempt to use the order for the benefit of the Foraker-Cox people, to which he and his followers objected, for the cardinal principle that the society is a non-partisan one.

According to his story, he suspended members of the state executive board a few days ago, for trying to use the organization for political purposes. The members of the executive board are Messrs. King and Elfell, Cincinnati; Ramsey, Columbus, and Ratch, Toledo. T. S. King, of Cincinnati, member of the executive board, has been made president pro tem. of the organization.

Wildasin stated that he knew positively that the McKinleyites were getting ready to give Foraker a whack he would never recover from.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 3.—Both ex-Governor Foraker and George B. Cox to-night, speaking of the report that they had attempted to secure the Ohio American Protective association to throw its influence in favor of the Republican ticket, said the story of such an attempt by them was wholly and unequivocally false. Each said there was not a shadow of ground for such a report, and that no effort or proposition had been made by either of them, directly or indirectly, to secure the influence of the A. P. A. for the Republican ticket. Both denounced the story as a campaign trick.

DENOUNCED A CANDIDATE.

A Minister in His Pulpit Appealed for Votes Against Him.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 3.—Rev. Andrew B. Chalmers, pastor of the Dunham Avenue Christian church, created a sensation this evening by denouncing from his pulpit T. D. Brown, the Republican candidate for the office of county commissioner. There has been a story in circulation strongly impugning Brown's morality, and telling of a transaction in which the honor and death in a hospital of a mere child of 14 was involved. Chalmers told his congregation that he had investigated the story, and that it was absolutely true. He called upon the women of the congregation to appeal to their male relatives not to vote for Brown, and the men he adjured in the name of decency, good citizenship, honor, childhood and God, not to vote for such a man as Brown. Chalmers is a Republican and a protectionist.

THE CONTEST IN UTAH.

First Election of Officers for the New State.

SALT LAKE, Utah., Nov. 3.—Utah for the first time will elect an entire list of state officers. There are three tickets, Republican, Democratic and Populist. Heber M. Wells is the Republican candidate for governor and John T. Caine the Democratic. Of the 10 candidates on the Republican ticket, four are Mormons, and of the 12 candidates on the Democratic ticket, seven are Mormons. Republicans are making their campaign on lines of protection, free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for action of any other nations, and against issuing bonds in time of peace to pay the expenses of the government. The Democratic campaign is on the lines of political freedom from church influence, silver and for tariff for revenue only.

A Diplomatic Complication.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Nov. 3.—The Tacna and Arica question has become very much complicated, and it is reported that the Peruvian ministers to Bolivia and Chili will retire if those governments have signed the Bolivian-Chilian treaty.

TO WATCH THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

HOW THE QUESTION OF THEIR SOCIETIES MAKES THE CHURCHES ANXIOUS.

THEY LISTEN TO BRIGGSISM.

Christian Endeavor Bodies Give Most Concern.

WHAT LEADING MINISTERS SAY.

"The question of how to manage the young people's societies bids fair to be the most important problem of church government during the next year or two, and it is nowhere so much alive as in Pittsburg. Two important meetings, those of the Lutheran young people's convention and the committee of the Presbyterian general assembly on young people's societies, were held here last week, and though care was taken at both meetings to avoid the appearance of a desire to arouse antagonism, the object of both was to devise some means of lessening the influence of the Christian endeavor movement in their respective denominations, and to give the church work of the young people more of a denominational character."

The foregoing declaration is the pith of some able discussions of this subject by well-informed church workers in this city during the past week in reference to recent developments.

At the last meeting of the Presbyterian general assembly a committee, chosen from the wisest and most conservative men of the church, was appointed to take into consideration the whole subject of young people's societies and to present to the next assembly some plan of dealing with it. The instructions of the committee were thus general and indefinite, because it was felt that the subject was too delicate that trouble might be precipitated if it were dealt with in any but the most cautious manner. The ministers who are active in striving to change the character of the young people's work are particular always to say that they have no desire to coerce or antagonize them, and yet they feel that something ought to be done to direct and guide them, or their zeal may not be productive of unmixed good.

"With Briggsism in the air, the ghost of Briggsism stalks, and they see in the unrestrained influence of the Christian endeavor society an interdenominational organization over which they have no control, and which is in no sense responsible to them, a grave danger that the doctrines which they have condemned, and for the teaching of which they have disciplined some of their ablest preachers, will be taught to their young people in a form fully as objectionable as they were taught by Briggs and Preserved Smith.

The Question of Tactics.

The committee in dealing with the question has not got so far as to have considered a plan for the management of the young people's work by the church authorities. Nine of the 11 members met here last Wednesday and listened to the reading of a lot of papers bearing on the matter, which had been sent for their consideration by numerous young people's societies. It is generally believed that the organization of a Presbyterian young people's society will be recommended, but the committee will not likely take that question up until they have had several meetings. There are already a number of societies in individual churches which are distinct from the Christian endeavor society, and it is believed by some of the ministers and church people that these could easily be made the nucleus of a general organization which, without any compulsory measures being used, would soon include most of the societies in the church.

Some of these societies have taken the name of Westminster, and there is an impression among some of the Christian endeavor people that a general Presbyterian society of that name has been formed. This, however, is not the case, and there are more societies outside the Christian endeavor organization which have no distinctive title than there are of the Westminster societies, at least in the two cities. They are called simply the young people's societies of their respective churches. Dr. D. S. Kennedy, of the First church, Allegheny, has one of these societies in his church. In speaking of the matter he said:

"In some of our churches there are young people's societies which antedate the Christian endeavor movement. Among those here which are not distinctly identified with the Christian endeavor society are the societies of the Providence and North churches, which have taken the name of Westminster societies, those of the First and Third Pittsburg churches and the East Liberty churches.

"The question has been practically solved by the Baptists, who have their Baptist union, by the United Presbyterians with their United Presbyterian young people's union and by the Methodists with their Epworth league. Most of the other churches are now considering it in some form.

Wider Views Are Wanted.

"One feautre about the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor to which Presbyterians object," said he, "is the stress which is laid upon the value of interdenominationalism. We want our young people to recognize all Christians as brethren, but we want them also to be loyal to their own church, and we feel that the societies which some of them now have are not the best calculated to prompt this are not the best calculated to prompt this desire. A paper is published by Dr. Francis Clark at Boston which most of these young people see, and in it I have frequently seen slurs cast upon denominationalism. At Christian Endeavor conventions addresses are sometimes made by men who hold ideas which our church has condemned, and we think that something ought to be done to prevent their coming under such influence.

"I do not think that the committee will propose anything very radical. Everybody is hoping for a solution of the difficulty without friction. One thing which I believe may come out of the matter is that the adoption of a gentle but firm deliverance from the general assembly will have the effect of inducing the Christian Endeavor people to so modify their policy that we can all approve of our young people remaining and working with them. There is the argument in favor of a denominational society, though, that the organizations in the majority at present divert a large part of what should be the church's revenues to uses outside of it, and this, too, while our church boards are deeply in debt. Another objection is that the members of the Christian Endeavor societies are required to take a pledge. It it not worth while to discuss the character of the pledge. The taking by Christians of any other obligation than their Christian vows should be discouraged."

Dr. W. L. McEwan, who is a member of the committee to prepare a plan for the management of the societies to submit to the next general assembly, was seen, but thought it would not be proper for him to talk about the committee's work. He expressed the personal opinion, however, that what ought to be done would be either the organization of a society for the Presbyterian church or the establishment of such relations between the church and the societies as would permit of their being controlled by the sessions.

"The great interest which is manifested in church work by young people," said Dr. McEwan, "is the most cheering feature of modern church growth. Nobody denies it will prove an immense power for good if it is managed rightly, but there is a very general apprehension that it will not be so managed, and the older men in the church think it is a matter of very grave concern. Young people, in their enthusiasm, when they assemble in conventions, are

DEMOCRATS TO WIN IN OHIO.

EVEN THE REPUBLICANS THEMSELVES EXPRESS DOUBTS OF CARRYING THE ASSEMBLY.

CLAIMS ON THE STATE TICKET.

IT IS BELIEVED EX-GOVERNOR CAMPBELL WILL HAVE A PLURALITY OF 20,000.

BUT THIS IS NOT CONCEDED.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 2.—The work of the state campaign committees practically closed to-night. There will be speaking on both sides Monday, but all the arrangements for them are made, and the employes of the committees, most of whom live out of the city, will return to their homes to-night or to-morrow to vote.

It is a somewhat unusual fact that neither Chairman Kurtz nor Chairman Anderson has at any time made any statement of what they expected as the result of the election in any more definite way than that he expected that his party would win. It seems that they will adhere to this policy to the end. Neither would this evening give to the public any estimate of the vote of next Tuesday. In fact, both chairmen, in much the same language, declare that it is impossible to secure what is usually called a poll of the state with sufficient accuracy to base a prediction as to the exact or approximate number of votes each party will cast.

Chairman Anderson, of the Democratic state committee, said, when asked for an estimate of the result:

"I made up my mind at the very beginning of this campaign that I would not waste time making predictions. We went into this contest to saw wood, and we have large quantities of it sawed now. We are saying nothing, but still sawing. I believe we will win, but I have not made any figures, and so, were I so disposed, I would be unable to furnish any statement that could be called an estimate."

No Definite Predictions.

Chairman Kurtz, of the Republican state committee, said he could not make any prediction more definite than that the Republicans would win both on the state ticket and the legislative ticket by handsome majorities. He said he was perfectly satisfied with the campaign so far as it had been made by the Republicans.

Secretary Matthews, of this committee said:

"We are not giving out any figures; indeed, I doubt that any have been made. We are not all agreed here as to the size of the Republican plurality, but we all agree that there is no reason for any fear on the part of the Republicans as to either the state or the legislature. Estimates are generally used only as the basis for betting, and we do not care to encourage that on either side."

Among Democrats generally the opinion is expressed that they hope to carry the state ticket by a small plurality, and feel very sure of electing a majority in the legislature. Senator W. C. Gear, as announced in "The Post" this morning, feels sure of a Democratic plurality of 15,000 to 20,000 on the state ticket, and a majority of 18 on joint ballot in the legislature.

Among Republicans the general feeling is that they will elect the state ticket by from 30,000 to 50,000, but are in doubt about the legislature.

Great Cincinnati Meeting.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 2.—The greatest political demonstration of the campaign took place to-night in Government square, in this city, over 15,000 people crowding into it to hear ex-Governor James E. Campbell. He delivered the most sensational speech of the campaign, demanding the indictment of Leo Schott, treasurer of Hamilton county, for malfeasance in office.

When the Commercial bank failed last March it developed that Schott was caught for a very large amount of county funds, which had been deposited to his account, ostensibly to accommodate business men. This deficit was made good by Schott's bondsmen, among them being Chas. Fleishman, now a nominee for state senator. Fearing that ex-Governor Campbell would attack him on that point, Mr. Schott to-day made a statement to the press, declaring that the funds were intact, and explaining the transaction. In return, Mr. Campbell showed the money was in the bank four months after the collection of taxes, and alleged that Schott had received interest on the deposits. He called upon the prosecuting attorney to bring the matter before the grand jury.

Hon. Franklin Alter, the chairman of the meeting, made the charge that a Republican senator had asked a bribe of $15,000 of him as chairman of a committee appointed by local merchants, for the passage of a bill to abandon the canal within the city limits.

Denounced Many Steals.

Ex-Governor Campbell denounced the steal by the Pennsylvania railroad of the Eggleston avenue property, claiming that some one profited thereby to the extent of $200,000. Charges were made that under the pure food laws countless merchants had been blackmailed, and the assertion was made that Mayor Caldwell had information on that point. Steals in the purchase of iron pipe were pointed out, they paying more for the product of local foundries than was paid by distant cities for identically the same material.

The climax was the production of a bunch of telegrams sent by George B. Cox, the Republican boss to John W. Strehli, member of the general assembly from Hamilton county, ordering him to vote on certain measures affecting corporations. The additional charge was made that franchises had been given away and the intimation made that street railroad and gas stock was issued free to the boss.

The effect of the ex-governor's charges was tremendous, the audience being wrought up to a high pitch. Believing that the gongs on street cars were being rung to disturb the meeting, the people boarded them and compelled the grip-men to desist.

Speeches were also made by Attorney-General Judson Harmon and Governor MacCorkle, of West Virginia.

All Day and Night.

This afternoon Governor Campbell was given a signal honor at his home in Hamilton, where a rally was held that began at 6 a. m., and lasted until midnight. Two meetings were held, one of the farmers during the afternoon at which 6,000 people were present, and one at night, at which nearly 10,000 people took part. A parade of visiting clubs was one of the features of the day, the factory whistles blowing, the church and fire bells ringing as the procession passed before the reviewing stand.

This meeting was presided over by Hon. Paul J. Sorg, congressman from the Third district, and a multi-millionaire manufacturer. Speeches were delivered by Governor Claude Matthews, of Indiana; Governor Wm. MacCorkle, of West Virginia; Allen W. Thurman, of Columbus, and Colonel James E. Kilbourne, of the same city.

The ex-governor was escorted from Hamilton to Cincinnati by the Duckworth club, the organization that four years ago vigorously opposed him at the polls. It was the greatest day in the campaign. His disclosures are expected to create a revolution in Cincinnati.

OHIO NOW READY TO VOTE.

Close of One of the Most Remarkable Campaigns.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 2.—One of the most remarkable political campaigns in the history of Ohio has drawn to a close, for substantially nothing now remains to be done save to get out the vote on election day. There is always the possibility, of course, that sensational disclosures may be made at the last hour by one or the other of the committees, but the discussions of the past six weeks or more have been so sweeping, so far-reaching in the ground they have covered, that there can be little left to be said. Through the stump speakers, the literary bureaus and the columns of both the independent and the partisan press, all of the usual and many unusual issues of a political canvass have been exhausted.

The term "remarkable" has been applied, to the campaign just closing, advisedly. It has been remarkable both in the methods of Democratic and Republican managers, and it has been not less remarkable in the attitude and the interest of the people. Never before have the Republicans converted their state headquarters into what has happily been termed a "whispering gallery," where the profoundest secrecy of methods and means has been observed. As a measure of justice, it may frankly be conceded that the ordinary canvass of the Ohio Republicans is conducted openly and above board. They have had no secrets to conceal, save those coming in the usual course of campaign work by either party, and they have made a square, manly and courageous fight. Not so this year. It has been "gum shoe" from start to finish. The tactics by which Bushnell was nominated and McKinley humiliated at the state convention at Zanesville have been applied to the conduct of the subsequent canvass. The thipodrome speaking tours of McKinley, Forker and Bushnell have been largely in the nature of pretense and pyrotechnics, for the real work has been done in the "whispering gallery" of Chairman Kurtz.

This is a sore point with many of the leading Republicans of the old school, who believe in "telling the truth and shaming the devil," or as near that as may be done in politics. Men like Grosvenor and Foster and John Sherman do not believe in being taken into the cellar or the attic of the Republican state headquarters, or to the vacant lot in the rear of that notable building, simply for the purpose of a little consultation as to the policy of the campaign. They especially object when they have it made plain to them that such consultations are without effect and void because Chairman Kurtz does as he pleases, whatever their advice may be. Thus it is that many of the wheel-horses of the party, whose personality controls hundreds of votes, are this year apathetic and rather negative than positive in their support of the ticket. Particularly is this true with dozens of those members of the party who, while prominent in county affairs and influential in their own communities, have never been active in the state councils of politicians.

Such men have in many instances found it practically impossible to obtain an audience with the chairman of the state committee, where in former years it has been customary for the party managers to send them personal requests to come in and be consulted as to the situation in their county or district. Then, too, those who have been fortunate enough to get the ear of the autocrat of the "whispering gallery" have found their recommendations utterly disregarded. Suggestions to the chairman of the state committee, if they did not happen to meet his personal approval, have been as idle as whistling up the wind, and as a result many serious complications in the Republican campaign have confronted the managers in the counties. One of these was the Rev. Mr. Heoffer episode, one of the most disgraceful exposures in the history of Ohio politics.

Had Chairman Kurtz taken the advice of some of the best informed and most prudent politicians of Darke county, Heoffer never would have been nominated, and the Republicans of Ohio would have been spared the burden of his shame. Had Kurtz been less wrapped up in the solemnity of his own secrecy, Mark Hanna would not have been given control of the Cuyahoga county delegation, and a self-confessed socialist would not have been nominated by the Republicans as one of the Franklin county senatorial district. Mr. Kurtz is a very astute politician, and undoubtedly is a shrewd manager, but he has underestimated the aggregate of honesty and the love of candor among the members of the Republican party of this state. He is beginning to realize this fact when it is everlastingly too late.

All these are reasons for the alarm which is plainly in evidence at the state headquarters and among the leading Republicans who visit the capital city from elsewhere in the state. Six weeks ago even the ordinary cautious members of the party could be heard talking of returning a plurality equal to if not in excess of the phenomenal vote cast last year. They do not do so any more. Within three weeks after the campaign formally opened they had cut their estimates to something like 50,000 on the state ticket and a comfortable working majority in both branches of the legislature. To-day, in the closing hours of the campaign, they are in fear and trembling, and the most conservative of them confess that they will be satisfied with a bare majority of the general assembly and a plurality of 20,000 on the state ticket. It is a pitiful exhibition of the mighty who are fallen from their high estate.

The Democrats, on the other hand, have gained confidence day by day, for the people have given them encouragement to a degree entirely unexpected, although not the less acceptable for that reason. One hundred thousand Democrats stayed away from the polls in Ohio last year, and when this campaign began the state committee justly thought that if this stay-at-home vote could be registered, and persuaded to cast ballots this fall, all would have been done that legitimately could be expected. There can be no harm, now, in making a frank confession of the fact that when the canvass opened the conservative leaders of the Democratic party had really no hope of carrying the state, or of securing a majority of the members of the legislature. They recognized that Ohio is normally a Republican state, and that, in addition to this, they were confronted with a Republican plurality, cast the preceding year, of over 130,000, the largest by far ever known in the state. But in spite of this they organized and conducted a campaign that has scarcely a parallel in Ohio political history, and their work has borne its legitimate fruit.

With election day almost at hand, the Democrats are delighted with the situation and prospects. It is no longer a question of cutting down to the lowest possible mark the plurality of their opponents; it has become one of electing the state ticket and securing control of the legislature, which there is every reason to believe will be accomplished. Speaking "not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith," the managers of the campaign, and even the most conservative members of the party, will tell you that Campbell will surely be elected, and that a general assembly will be chosen which will return a Democratic successor to Senator Brice. Then, if one is on terms of sufficient intimacy, they will give in detail the reasons for the faith that is in them. Some of these reasons have been explained in the earlier part of this correspondence, as Republican disaffection, exposure of Republican corruption, and dissension among the leaders of the Republican party, as well as its campaign managers. Other reasons are to be found in the magnetic campaign that has been made by ex-Governor Campbell, the open and honest canvass of the state committee, and, most of all, the revolt of the people against Republican misrule and official corruption and extravagance as exposed by the Democratic stump speakers and newspapers. In Ohio the people are king, and this year there is every reason to believe that the king means to have his own.

At the close of the campaign one thing may be predicted with what might be termed "moral certainty." It is that Governor McKinley's only hope of securing a solid delegation from this state next summer is for the Republicans to elect their state ticket and to secure control of the legislature, to the end that Foraker may be elected to the United States senate. The Foraker people have not been deceived by the bombastes furioso sort of support that McKinley has given their candidate for governor, for they will know that, while the governor has been spouting and shouting with empty words for Bushnell and Foraker, the governor's closest political friends, to the number of half a dozen at least, have been traitors to their party, and have been lending their influence to the selection of Democratic members of the legislature. In some instances this has been done after the Republicans have made their nominations, while in others it has been accomplished by the selection, through the influence of these McKinley Republicans, of weak candidates who will be defeated easily by the Republicans. All of this is known to the Foraker people, and if the legislature should go Democratic McKinley will find all sorts of things to pay, and not a bit of pitch hot.

M'KINLEY DISCOURAGED.

Tells an Alliance Audience He Is Afraid of Democratic Success.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

ALLIANCE, O., Nov. 2.—Governor McKinley closed the campaign for the Republicans here this afternoon by making a speech at the opera house. He said he was afraid the county would go Democratic, and urged his audience to work hard on election day. Not much enthusiasm was manifested by the crowd, which was of ordinary size. The Democrats here are well organized and are betting freely that the county ticket will go Democratic.

Carroll May Elect a Democrat.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

MALVERN, O., Nov. 2.—D. M. Aldridge, the Democratic candidate for sheriff, of Carroll county, is an advocate of lower fees and salaries, and agrees to return to the county everything in excess of the fees. He will likely be elected, and if so, it will be the first Democratic sheriff for Carroll county for several years.

Will Consider the Matter.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 2.—Chairmen Carter and Harrity, of the Republican and Democratic national committees, respectively, have responded to the appeal of the Cleveland chamber of commerce in favor of a short presidential campaign next year, both saying they would present the matter to their committees.

Populists at Malvern.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

MALVERN, O., Nov. 2.—The Populists held a meeting here last evening. Allen Cook, the forerunner of Coxey, of Canton, and Mrs. Diggs, of Kansas, addressed a mixed audience of Democrats and Republicans for three solid hours in explaining the Coxey theory.

CURED OF LOCKJAW.

Anti-Toxine Saved a Little Boy at Washington, Pa.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 2.—Dr. Paul Gibier, director of the Pasteur institute, Ninety-seventh street and Central park, New York city, is in receipt of a letter from Dr. Wray Grayson, of Washington, Pa., containing an account of a case of tetanus cured by the anti-toxine treatment.

The patient, whom Dr. Grayson designates in his letter as "R. T., a sturdy boy of 6½ years, son of a civil engineer, and a resident of Washington, Pa.," while playing in his father's barn in the early part of September, stepped on a piece of rusty wire, which penetrated his right foot nearly an inch.

At first the wound was very painful, but after a week it healed over. Seven days afterward the boy became ill. He complained of a loss of appetite, stiffness of his jaws and cramps in his legs. His jaws became locked, the muscles of his face were drawn, his legs grew stiff, and he suffered such intense agony that chloroform was administered to relieve him.

The case assumed such an alarming aspect, and the agony endured by the little fellow was so excruciating, that Dr. Grayson telegraphed to Pasteur Institute for a quantity of anti-toxine, which was sent him at once. The injuection was administered as soon as the anti-toxine was received, and within a few hours its effect was noticed.

"Almost immediately," writes Dr. Grayson, "the boy's convulsions became less intense and finally ceased. The tension of the muscles was relieved, and in a few days all danger had passed. He is now pronounced entirely cured."

Irby Against Tillman.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 31.—The great fight between Senator Irby and Senator Tillman, of the suffrage question, was opened to-day by a speech from Senator Irby, attacking the report of the committee. He said he would stultify himself and the cause of the people of South Carolina if he would vote for any discrimination against poor and illiterate men. He would vote with the negroes against the Tillman plan as long as it had an educational and property qualification. While denouncing the Tillman plan he offered no substitute.

When Run Down

There is nothing like Hood's Sarsaparilla for building up, because it thoroughly purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood.

"I had bilious fever 7 weeks, and was slow in gaining strength, barely able to walk, had night sweats, stomach trouble, etc. My wife insisted on my taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and three bottles built me up and made me perfectly well. She began to take it for catarrh, and to our great surprise it cured her of swelled neck, or goitre. We cannot speak too highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier." JAMES P. SEANEY, Tuscola, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye to-day.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

ACT TOGETHER ABOUT TURKEY.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES MAKING ARRANGEMENTS TO DO THIS.

CONFERENCE WITH OLNEY.

NOT BELIEVED THE INTENTION IS TO MAKE ANY THREATS OF USING FORCE.

ENGLAND AND VENEZUELA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, had a conference with Secretary Olney to-day lasting half an hour or more. His purpose was to propose, in behalf of the British government, joint action to a limited extent in Turkey to ensure the safety of citizens of Great Britain and Americans residents in that country. It is believed that Secretary Olney has not yet rendered an answer to the proposal.

So far as can be learned there was no direct proposition that in any sense would involve forcible action, or even the presentation of a joint note, but in view of the concern felt both in the United States and in England as to the threatening attitude of the Turkish populace toward the missionaries, harmonious action of the two powers responsible for the English-speaking resident missionaries was felt to be desirable.

So far during the religious troubles in Turkey this has been already the case, and in the absence of a representative of either the United States or Great Britain at a focus of trouble in Turkey, the consul of either on the spot has been prompt to extend protection to the citizens of the other. This understanding was recently disclosed in the assumption by the British consul at Erzeroum of the prosecution of the Kurds who murdered the unfortunate American bicyclist, Lenz, the American consul there not being empowered to act in the absence of his exequatur, and the fact that this understanding is tacit rather than a matter of formal acknowledgment is emphasized by a denial from the British embassy here that the ambassador has proposed a formal joint action by Great Britain and the United States.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, chairman of the foreign relations committee and an authority on international law, in an interview to-day called attention to Lord Salisbury's claim that Great Britain had acquired rights in the disputed territory adjoining Venezuela by treaty with the natives Indian tribes. He said:

"For the last three-quarters of a century Great Britain has been forming, whenever she could, little by-arrangements with Indiantribes that had chieftains and were regularly constituted into tribes. It was in that way that she recognized the Mosquito king, Clarence. Such treaties with such people are made right in the teeth of the well-understood and well-accepted doctrine of Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain and all the American states, which is that when a country has acquired, by conquest or discovery, any territory, the Indian tribes found therein are considered as occupants at will of the sovereign, and are not regarded as nations having sovereignty, such sovereignty inuring to the nations that discovered or conquered the territory. A recognition of the sovereignty of such Indian tribes has been regarded as a breach of the international rights of other nations.

"For this reason, any claims of Great Britain within Venezuela based upon private treaties with Indian chiefs are of no avail, and should not be recognized as being in conformity with international law.

"I think Great Britain is prepared now to adjust that Venezuelan boundary question on the lines that were surveyed by Schomburg. When that line was established the British colonists commenced moving out to it, and making settlements, and particularly taking up gold claims, and Venezuela, in her weakness, has been compelled to stand by and see that course pursued, until Great Britain sets up a claim similar to that of a man who has occupied for a number of years territory belonging to someone else.

"I would suppose that unless Great Britain moves to the north and westward of the Schomburg line it is hardly probable that the United States can be involved in the controversy, but if she is ever involved in such a controversy the British government ought to be compelled to avow or disavow the dependence of various petty chiefs. England might go to Alaska, and enter into a treaty with the chiefs of Indian tribes there with as much reason as she could make treaties with such chiefs located to the south of us."

The senator also urged that it should be made a part of the foreign policy of the United States to secure an understanding by which we could deal in diplomatic matters directly with Canada and Cuba, instead of through Great Britain and Spain.

As to the United States acquiring Cuba, he said: "I do not care anything about the acquisition of Cuba as an addition to our territory, but I should want it for the influence it would give us."

"Is England liable to interpose any objection to the United States acquiring Cuba, or to take any active part in the struggle now going on in that island?"

"That will depend upon whether she thinks she can make anything by it. She would not like to do anything that would result in an open rupture with the United States. Great Britain is in no position to use coercion or threats in her policy toward the United States. She has resorted to a very different policy in later years, and she now seeks her ends by negotiation. She has so many possessions on our coast that a war would be a great disaster to her, because no matter how much our commerce or our cities might be injured by her navy, the conclusions of that war would see Canada and the islands off our coast in the hands of the United States."

A GRAVE SITUATION.

England Stands Practically Alone on the Eastern Question.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The war scare caused by the Hong Kong dispatches telling of the railway and other concessions China is supposed to have secretly made to Russia has been replaced in the public mind by the alarm felt at the rumors from eastern quarters that Japan and Russia have formed, or are forming, an understanding which is to result to their mutual benefit. This new feature of the complications in the east caused a really cold chill to pass down the back of her majesty's ministers, and the premier is said to be shivering still. By that as it may, there is much uneasiness in official circles here and elsewhere, and this has been reflected upon the stock exchange and continental bourses, causing a decided falling off in prices, particularly of Russia, Turkish and Spanish securities. There seems to be no doubt that Great Britain, practically isolated, is facing a crisis of the greatest gravity, and the end of it does not seem to be in sight.

The gravity of the situation is not lessened by the following, printed in the Birmingham "Post:"

"Lord Salisbury's speech at Watford confirms the somewhat ugly news that is coming to hand from the various foreign capitals regarding the secret attempt that Germany is making to isolate Great Britain from all friendly European powers. Germany is known to be smarting under the refusal of the British foreign ministers of both parties to become connected with the triple alliance, and by playing a double game now hopes to induce Lord Salisbury to change his resolution not to allow Great Britain to become entangled in this bond. It is the maleficent influence of Germany which, by encouraging the Tsung-Li-Yamen, has been a factor in causing the massacre of Christians in China, and her chief effort at this moment is directed to rendering nugatory our endeavors in behalf of the persecuted Christians in Armenia."

The "Post" is the frequent possessor of exclusive advance tips. In announcing that the first cabinet meeting would be held on November 5 the "Post" added that matters of unusual importance, mainly connected with foreign and colonial affairs, would come under the consideration of the ministers.

In Armenia the situation grows more grave in view of the spread of revolutionary feeling, and the fact that England is liable to be left alone at any moment to deal with the sultan, when the latter will then be very unlikely to carry out reforms in Armenia.

In this crisis some of the English newspapers are finding consolation in the sympathetic utterances found in certain American papers. But there is no getting away from the fact that Great Britain is facing a dangerous crisis, and perhaps the matter can best be summed up in the following quotation from the St. James "Gazette" this afternoon alluding to the danger ahead:

"It is such as to make us anxious not to lose time in getting our naval and military armaments in as complete a state of efficiency as the circumstances will allow."

Other newspapers take the same view of the situation, and it is understood that most important exchanges of messages have been taking place at the foreign office, although the officials there still profess to believe that the danger has been greatly exaggerated. The general opinion, however, is that Europe may be congratulated if war shall be averted.

MARRIED A HALF-BREED.

Cruel Awakening of a Baroness Who Thought Her Husband a Prince.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A dispatch to the "Pall Mall Gazette" from Rome gives an account of the troubles which led to the divorce suit brought by the Baroness Gina Sobrero, a brilliant writer, known under the nom de plume of "Mantea," against P. W. Wilcox, the Hawaiian revolutionary leader, who was sentenced to death in January of the present year for the share which he took in the rebellion against the republic of Hawaii, but which was afterward commuted to 25 years' imprisonment and $10,000 fine. The baroness belongs to a distinguished family of Piedmont. Her grandfather was a general, and her uncle, Ascanio, is said to have been the inventor of nitro-glycerine. She is also connected with the family of ex-Premier Giolitti.

The baroness, it appears from the testimony, met Wilcox in Turin, to which city he had been sent by the former Hawaiian government to study military tactics. He spent money freely, and declared himself to be the heir to the throne of Hawaii. The baroness was smitten with the Hawaiian and succeeded in obtaining the consent of her family to their marriage, which was celebrated with great pomp. Among the many presents received by the then happy couple was one which appeared to have been sent from the "King of Hawaii."

The baroness, later on, accompanied her husband to Hawaii, where, to her disgust and astonishment, she found that Wilcox was really the son of a carpenter, and a Kanaka woman. When the baroness recovered from her surprise and consternation she reproached Wilcox with his perfidious conduct, and he, fearing that she would denounce him, began to treat her cruelly, and kept her under lock and key.

After a number of more or less romantic adventures, described by the baroness in her testimony, she returned to Italy, where she succeeded in obtaining a dissolution of her marriage by the church, on the ground that Wilcox was not a Catholic, and now the baroness has succeeded in obtaining a civil divorce on the ground of "mistaken identity," the sum and substance of which is that Wilcox, in order to marry her, misrepresented his position.

SATOLLI TO BE CARDINAL.

No Mistake About It Now, as There Is Official Notice.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Monsignor Satolli to-day received official notice of his election as cardinal. The first announcement came by letter, and this was followed by a cablegram to Cardinal Gibbons, as follows:

"To the Most Eminent Cardinal Gibbons, U. S. A.:

"I am happy to inform you that the holy father having decided to confer the cardinalate upon the apostolic delegate, Monsignor Satolli, your eminence will be delegated to impose the cardinalatal berretta, his holiness intending in this way to perform an act gratifying to your eminence.

"RAMPOLLA, Cardinal."

The cablegram reached Cardinal Gibbons at Baltimore, this morning, and he left on the first train for Washington to congratulate Mgr. Satolli on his elevation. Mgr. Satolli bore his honors gracefully and quietly. To the hearty well wishes of the cardinal, Father Maghlon and the several members of the delegate's household, he responded with sincere expressions of thanks for the profound honor conferred upon him. Dr. Rooker, secretary to the delegate, made this announcement:

"Mgr. Satolli will be created cardinal at the consistory assembling about the middle of November. He is not to go to Rome for the ceremony of receiving the berretta at the consistory. Cardinal Gibbons will be delegated to act for the pope in conferring the berretta. Mgr. Sharretti, the auditor of the delegation, will act as papal aldegate at the ceremony, consigning the barretta to Cardinal Gibbons for its imposition.

"The berretta will be brought from Rome by one of the noble guard, who will leave Rome the day after the consistory. The ceremony will consequently, probably take place early in December at Baltimore. Mgr. Satolli will not leave America, but will continue at the head of the delegation."

The exact date of the assembling of the consistory at Rome has not yet been announced.

Scared a Girl Into Spasms.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Nov. 1.—Harvey Thompson attempted to assault the 10-year-old daughter of Sam Crabtree, in Mingo county yesterday, and frightened the child into spasms, from which she still suffers. Neighbors are in pursuit of Thompson, and they will use him badly if he is caught.

The Drought Surely Broken.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Professor Moore, chief of the weather bureau, said today that rain was falling throughout the drought region from New Mexico to New England, and he gave the welcome intelligence that the drought was broken. He expects the present storm to be followed by others at three day intervals.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY, ss.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(SEAL.) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

HOLMES GUILTY, SAID THE JURY.

CONVICTED OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE FOR BENJAMIN F. PITEZEL'S DEATH.

VERDICT QUICKLY REACHED.

On the First Ballot Every Man Voted for Death.

THEY WAITED FOR FORMS SAKE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—Henry H. Holmes was convicted of murder in the first degree at 8:51 o'clock to-night for killing Benjamin F. Pitezel. He coughed slightly when he heard the words. That was the only sign he gave of hearing the verdict.

The jury retired to deliberate at 5:40 o'clock this afternoon. According to one of their number they had reached their verdict before the doors of their room closed upon them. For hunger's sake they ate their supper first. Then they took a ballot, and without hesitation every man of the 12 answered "Guilty of murder in the first degree." But, however atrocious the crime, however fiendish the criminal, it is hard to send a man to the gallows in one minute's time. So, for decency's sake, they talked about the case for a seemly period, about an hour and a half. Then word was sent into court that they had agreed. This was at 8:15 o'clock. It took a half hour to get the court in readiness to receive the verdict.

Holmes spoke to his counsel, Rotan and Shoemaker, in the cell-room before he was taken back to Moyamensing prison. To them he said:

"I feel that this condemns me. It was an unjust trial."

He would say no more than that.

Immediately after the announcement of the verdict the usual application for leave to file a motion for a new trial was made. District-Attorney Graham did not oppose the motion, and Judge Arnold fixed the 18th of this month for a hearing. The principal reason urged will be lack of time for the preparation of the defense. Should a new trial be refused, an appeal will be taken to the supreme court, and argument heard at its next sitting in this city, in January, 1896. So, even if everything goes against him, Holmes has yet some time to spend on the earth from which he is alleged to have sent so many fellow-mortals.

Verdict a Surprise.

The verdict was a surprise to many persons, who did not believe the crime had been fastened upon Holmes beyond a reasonable doubt. When these heard it they said: "Well, it was on general principles, and it's just as good." That is not the meaning of law, but in this case everybody agrees that "It's just as good." There is no word of pity or sympathy for the condemned felon. He is regarded as a menace to society. Up in Gilmanton, N. H., there are two old people, his father and mother. And he has also two brothers and two sisters. Not one of his kin was heard from during the trial.

After the verdict was rendered the jury was polled. As each name was called, Holmes wrote it on the margin of a newspaper in his hand, and the fingers holding the pencil never shook. The verdict was formally recorded by the court, the motion for a new trial was made, and after Judge Arnold had spoken a word of regret to counsel for the defense because of last Monday's occurrence, when they withdrew from the case, and appreciation for their arduous but fruitless labors, Holmes was taken to his cell-room a few moments later to prison. When the jury was thanked for their attention and labors and sent home the court adjourned, and the most extraordinary case in the annals of American courts was ended.

When court opened this morning Mr. Rotan, junior counsel for the defense, came into court and asked Judge Arnold for a few moments' indulgence, saying he had just received word from a neighboring drug store that his colleague, Mr. Shoemaker, was sick there, and he desired to join him. Mr. Rotan himself showed the strain under which he has labored, and returned a half hour later and said he had found Mr. Shoemaker under the care of a physician, suffering from complete nervous prostration. He called this to the attention of the court, in view of a point of law regarding the commonwealth's right to make the closing address to the jury, when the defense presented no evidence. Mr. Graham, however, ended the question by offering to waive his right to the last speech, and it was decided that there would be but one address on each side, instead of two by the prosecution.

The Arguments Made.

District Attorney Graham began his address to the jury at 10:55 o'clock. He claimed the commonwealth had established a complete chain of evidence against Holmes of the murder of Benjamin F. Pitezel, not a link being missing. He then reviewed the evidence in detail. Beginning with the question of the identity of the corpse found in the Callowhill street house, he went over the testimony of each witness who positively said it was that of Pitezel. Thence he proceeded to the explosion theory and the condition of the body which, he contended, the medical testimony had incontrovertibly proved could not have been produced except by chloroform. Thus, he said, the jury reached the first step in the case—that the man died of chloroform poisoning.

He next showed that the chloroform was not self-administered. Leading up to the motive for the murder, Mr. Graham rehearsed in minute details Holmes's every transaction in connection with Pitezel's murder, tracing his movements from place to place, and drawing out every little circumstance that weighed against the prisoner with infinite clearness and force. In conclusion Mr. Graham said he desired the jury to consider only the evidence connected with the murder of Pitezel in the Callowhill street house, and nothing else. Court then took a recess until 2:30.

Mr. Rotan began his argument for the defense as soon as court reconvened. He said they had the story of Holmes's wanderings around the country with Mrs. Pitezel. They had offered no defense because of their confidence that the commonwealth had not made out its case, and when the jury had analyzed the evidence they would find the facts more consistent with the theory of suicide than murder.

The commonwealth relied on the medical testimony that the body could not have been found in the reposeful position in which it was had Pitezel committed suicide by inhaling chloroform. The defense admitted the truth of this—but asserted that it was placed in such a position by Holmes after Pitezel committed suicide, leaving a note for him to utilize the corpse to consummate the insurance swindle.

Mr. Rotan concluded his address at 4:30 o'clock and Judge Arnold charged the jury. The charge was quite lengthy, lasting until 5:40, when the jury retired. Holmes was taken back to the cell room, and although a smile was on his lips, it was clear that he was extremely nervous.

Judge Arnold told the jury he would remain in the building in case they cared to communicate with him.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 2.—County Prosecutor Wiltsie, of this (Marion) county, sent a telegram from here to-day to a New York newspaper, in response to one asking what steps would be taken here in case H. H. Holmes should be acquitted at Philadelphia. The substance of the answer was that steps would be taken to extradite Holmes, and bring him here to answer the charge of murdering Howard Pitezel in Irvington, a suburb of this city. It is believed here that certain conviction awaits Holmes should he be tried here.

PROOF IS POSITIVE

THAT LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Is Daily Curing Backache, Dizziness, Faintness, Irregularity, and all Female Complaints.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]

Intelligent women no longer doubt the value of *Lydia E. Pinkham's* Vegetable Compound. It speedily relieves irregularity, suppressed or painful menstrua-

tions, weakness of the stomach, indigestion, bloating, leucorrhœa, womb trouble, flooding, nervous prostration, headache, general debility, etc. Symptoms of

Womb Troubles

are dizziness, faintness, extreme lassitude, "don't care," and "want to be left alone" feelings, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy, or the "blues," and backache. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct all this trouble as sure as the sun shines. That

Bearing-Down Feeling,

causing pain, weight, and backache, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it acts in perfect harmony with the laws that govern the female system, is as harmless as water. It is wonderful for *Kidney Complaints* in either sex.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills work in unison with the Compound, and are a sure cure for constipation and sick-headache. Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash is frequently found of great value for local application. Correspondence is freely solicited by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., and the strictest confidence assured. All druggists sell the Pinkham remedies. The Vegetable Compound in three forms,—Liquid, Pills, and Lozenges.

HERBERT SUSTAINED.

The President Approves His Action About the Gunboats.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Secretary Herbert has rendered his decision as to the award of contracts for the six new gunboats authorized to be built by the last congress. Two of the boats, the twin screw steamers, go to Union iron works, San Francisco; two of the single screw-boats go to the Bath iron works, of Maine; one boat to Lewis Nixon, of the Crescent ship building company, of Elizabeth, N. J., and one to John Dialogue & Son, of Camden, N. J. It was thought that the awards could have been made before this time, as General Hyde, the president of the Bath iron works, had consented to modify his bid to meet the department's requirements, but at the last moment, the Detroit dry dock company, the lowest bidder, appealed to the president from Secretary Herbert's action in rejecting their bid, and not till this morning did the president make his decision sustaining the secretary in his view that the treaty stipulations prohibit the building of naval vessels on the great lakes.

The president said: "The agreement made between the United States and Great Britain in 1817 contains a stipulation that no such vessels shall be 'built' on the great lakes. This agreement is too explicit to be explained away. While the passing of the exigency in which it originated and the change of conditions that have since occurred may furnish reasons for its annulment in the manner provided for in the contract, they do not justify such a plain disregard of it as the bid of the Detroit dry dock company would involve."

GROOM DISAPPEARS.

Sad Ending to a Happy Wedding of a Beaver County Couple.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

BEAVER FALLS, Pa., Nov. 2.—On Thursday afternoon the wedding of William Groscost and Miss Ella S. Offenbaugh was celebrated at the home of the bride, near Blackhawk, this county. The groom was a farmer, and the bride was a farmer's daughter, their parents' farms adjoining. They had known each other from childhood, and apparently loved each other. The newly-married couple, after the festivities, went to Beaver, where they remained all night at a hotel. Yesterday morning they came to this place to visit relatives. They stopped at the dry goods store of F. E. Beilman, where Miss Barnes, a cousin of the bride, is employed.

The groom left his bride at the store, saying he had some business to attend to, and would soon be back. He did not show up again until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and soon left again. From that time to this no trace of him can be found. The young bride waited patiently until the store closed last night, then went home with her cousin. This morning she left for her home broken-hearted. The bride can assign no cause for her husband's mysterious disappearance.

DR. FRAKER'S INSURANCE.

The Companies Will Get Back Most of the Money.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 2.—A settlement has been effected here, which will result in the withdrawal from the United States circuit court of the case involving the $35,000 paid to ex-Judge James E. Lincoln, as a result of the Dr. Fraker insurance swindle. The money was paid to Judge Lincoln as trustee of the supposed heirs of Fraker. Judge Lincoln and the relatives of Fraker, who would have benefited through

AT THE CIRCUS WITH BILL NYE.

AN ACCOUNT OF A DAY'S PLEASURE, TOGETHER WITH SOME COMMENT.

THE PEOPLE ON THE ROAD.

Instructions for Sizing Up Certain Characters When Boozy.

LETTER FROM A THIRSTY MAN.

(WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

Very few can have any idea of the suffering in South Carolina, especially among the poor, since the Tillman state law went into effect. Living as I have all summer on the line between North and South Carolina, and where I could see the governors when they had returned each other's calls, I could readily understand that times were getting pretty scarce, but the following letter, picked up by a friend, who has kindly sent it to me, shows how the plain people are suffering.

It is written to a friend who is expected to go to the state dispensary and get the goods, so that when he comes out on Sunday intense happiness and mental fog may get a setback:

"CROSS KEYS, S. C., Sept. 5.

"Mr. Jones:

"Dear Str—I Will Write to You to Night to let You know that I am well & truly hoping When this reach you It Will find in Joying your Self.

"I will write this letter to You to Tell You to Be Shoe & to have that Bottle of Whiskey fixt up By Sunday & Bring it with You to Mcbeth chapper Because I have got Some one to Say that thay Will Deliver it to that old fellow & he will Do what he Say that he will do You must come without Fail to Mcbeth chapper And Bring that Bottle of Whiskey With You and Above all Dont You far get to Bring that with You Far me that there You Said You Was going to have far me By Sunday You must not Fail to have it Ready far me By Sunday & Bring it With You to Mcbeth Chapper Because me And Lillie Will go to Mcbeth Chapper Sunday You come and Bring that far Me And that Bottle of Whiskey come Without fail I am Yours "_____."

The letter in its spelling and composure favors the negro style of writing, and some fear is expressed here that the colored brother may get to using liquor to excess. In that case, the white people may also get to drinking.

The race question is creating a great deal of excitement, too, in South Carolina, and the privileges of the white man are being daily curtailed. It will hereafter be a felony for a white man to marry a colored person. This is a result of the colored vote, which greatly outnumbers the white vote in South Carolina.

Some think that the white vote has been tampered with for several years in the state. It is said also that the new movement to make intelligence a test of the voters' right of suffrage will disfranchise the white agricultural vote. Many say they will not submit.

A white man who fought for South Carolina, but who still makes the sign of the cross instead of writing his name, told me on Saturday at the circus that in "'61 it was a rich man's war and a poor man's fight; but, by the great big jumpin' Jehosephats, when they jerk my vote away becuz I don't live in Charleston and read Homer at sight, I will bresh up my military education, and the blue blood of the self-constituted aristocracy will run down the same gully with the red blood of the sand walloper. It has been thought in past years that Charleston giveth and Charleston taketh away, but that don't apply to my vote, and I think I am voicing the sentiments of the ignorant classes, by the great horn spoons, which can outvote the other fellers 5 to 1."

He seemed quite excited, and when I left him he was trying to read the word hippopotamus by looking hard at the large blue letters and then down the large red throats of two of these moral beasts as they appeared on a billboard.

Filled in a burst of unprovokable passion he hurled an epithet and a warm quid of long green tobacco at the livid

At the Circus.

larynx of the papa hippopotamus, and with a muttered curse buried his features in a watermelon for quite awhile.

The circus is indeed a great educator. Shortsighted people say that it takes thousands of dollars out of the country. They say the same about my course of scientific lectures, entitled, "Farming Exposed," but what of that?

The circus, to those who love its glad thrill and mirth and music and sawdust and animal magnetism, is a good thing. It gives hope for months before it comes to those who had no hope, and it gives joyful reminiscences for years afterward.

To the poor, who perhaps unwisely sold their meager clothes and went in their shirt sleeves, it was yet worth all it cost. To the poor farmer and his wife it was a trip to the Holy Land and a bracing romp up to the very threshold of the foolkiller's home on Mont Blanc (pronounced Mong Blong).

Nine thousand people went to see this circus, and I went to see them. Some of them had been on the road three days.

What would you think of a family traveling a week and seleeping out of doors every night the whole seven days, with no money but the silver necessary to let in two grown people and 11 children, all under 10 years, possibly the youngest having joined the party on the way, all eager and happy and expectant, and all cheerily living on acorns and sassafras tea?

What would you say to such a case as that, I repeat, and all to see a circus?

I do not know of any such case, but if I did, what, I ask, would you say to it?

There were mothers there, however, who stood six hours in one spot, holding a newborn child at such an angle that he could get a good view of the sun, and when the clown came along, driving a young sacred heifer in a sulky, followed him all through the rest of the parade and to the very door of his dressing-

A Man With a Revolver.

room. Whole families came from Transylvania—we lay everything that is at all peculiar here to Transylvania county, such as paupers, etc., and the people of Transylvania county contribute all of their vagrants and people with grotesque morals to Buncombe county—but whole families, claiming to come from Transylvania county, rode in on three wheels and a red gum pole under the off axle, leading a milch cow, and red with dust, looking like the children of Israel after 40 years in the desert. Home was wherever they happened to tie the cow.

One of these men, who had suddenly found himself a father until it had ceased to startle him, held my horse for me while I went to talk with Mr. Sowlow, the clown, and get some new matter from him to use in England, and when I got back and gave him the 70 cents to buy 5 cents' worth of peanuts each for his children you should have seen him. You would hardly guess what he did.

I felt the keenest delight in giving it, and surely it is worth the expense to gladden a neglected heart and bring even a swiftly vanishing smile to the brow of toil.

He stooped down gently and scratched his ankle and then went away.

The reason he went away was that a band with a five-ton chariot and drawn by 16 pure white horses passed over the spot just at that moment.

The only thing that can produce an evidence of emotion on one of these people is the Black Hornet of the Blue Ridge, or Little Typhoid Touch Me Not, of Tennessee. He seems to appeal to such a man's nature, if he can find it, quicker than anything else of which we know.

I saw one of them nine years ago, and he seemed to be under the influence of liquor. At least he was more chatty than he had ever been before with me. He asked if I had noticed anything peculiar about his conduct. I said yes, I had noticed that he seemed to spit a little higher than usual and appeared to show more animal spirits than I had ever noticed before.

Afterward I learned that he had drunk up all the alcohol in a 16-ounce vial, at Dr. Battle's office, containing a tarantula. He got out the tarantula because he "had just et," he said.

He stepped a little higher, and that was all the effect it had. When a man of that character removes his feet entirely from the ground while walking, you may generally take it for granted that he is under the influence of stimulants.

The concert after the circus was quite poor. I was bitterly disappointed.

While the circus was going on I was greatly annoyed by 30 or 32 young gents who walked on my person to and fro selling these concert tickets. I asked one of them if he would mind telling me whether it was going to be good. He took me away where no one could hear us but the elephant and said: "Yes, you ask me to be frank with you, and I can see that you are a man of keen sensibilities. You have traveled a great deal and you wish to know the worst?"

"Yes," I said. "I can bear it."

"Well," said he, "then I will tell you. It is good. It is first-class."

When I got back, a large man, armed with a revolver and with his brain on fire from drink, had my seat.

The concert was mediocre in the extreme.

Some of the female dancers and singers were of a coarse and wicked nature. They were bold and forward, and all the sweet innocence of girlhood had gone.

That was not the worst of it.

They were men!

I tried to overtake the young fiend in human form who sold me the tickets, but he crawled into a cage of performing lions, where he was comparatively safe, so far as I was concerned.

But I gave him a piece of my mind.

I wish the papers would show up these things. If I had the command of language that some have, oh, how I would stir this matter up!

It is humiliating for me to say in public that I was defrauded in this way, but I do it for the general good.

I dress in the height of fashion, and yet I am often mistaken for a peasant.

Can it be that some of our ancestry married beneath them? I'll bet a $ that's it.

BILL NYE.

Rain After Sunshine.

Alas! how easily things go wrong;
A sigh too much, or a kiss too long,
And there follows a mist and a weeping rain,
And life is never the same again.

Alas! how hardly things go right;
'Tis hard to watch, on a summer's night,
For the sigh will come and the kiss will stay,
And the summer's night is a winter's day.

—George MacDonald.

Great Lakes Commerce.

It is estimated that the commerce of the great lakes this year will exceed 45,000,000 tons, of a value of over $640,000,000.

HOW PHANTOMS ARE REARED.

IF THE TRUTH MUST BE TOLD NO GHOST EVER HAS BEEN PROVED.

THIS KNOCKS MANY A TALE.

Still, There Are Houses Looked Upon as Haunted.

VAIN EFFORTS TO TRAP A SPOOK.

Longfellow wrote quaintly that all houses wherein men had lived and died were haunted houses, but this is meant to include memories and associations only, the fleeting phantoms of the imagination. But what, then, asks the Detroit "Free Press," are ghosts? Are they not the same unreal creations of a retrospective brain? Who is the elusive being that opens and shuts doors at midnight, strikes fantastic or sorrowful chords on the piano, sets the dog barking, and leaves things in a disturbed state generally? And what is a ghost? Has a ghost parts? Can an unsubstantial phantom that appears and disappears at will make noise enough by contact with material things to waken a sleeping household? Science, with cool, calculating methods, has investigated the theory of ghosts and found—nothing.

A haunted house has been one of the recent attractions of a town in Michigan. A family in that place, living in their own house, were suddenly visited by a ghost. They did not see the intruder, but they heard the clanking of chains in the dead hour of night, until at last they were afraid to sleep, and the place acquired the unsavory reputation of being haunted. Then one member of the household, braver than the rest, determined to sit up and track the ghost to its lair. He watched two nights, and heard the chain clanking at a distance, but on each occasion the ghost evaded pursuit and remained invisible. On the third night the clanking chain was again heard and the watcher, acting on the principle that all things come to him who waits, remained quiet at his post. Sure enough, the ghost came timidly into his presence, and turned out to be—no ghost, but a pet coon that had strayed from its owner and hidden under the woodshed floor. At night it entered the house by an entrance left for the family cat.

There is an empty house in the heart of the city of Detroit that was formerly a large boarding house. It was at one time filled with a goodly company of bright spirits, but the shadow of doom rested upon it. In less than a score of years, 60 persons associated under that roof at one time, have died, and all connected in its management have died, or been overtaken by misfortune. Now, it is said that lights are seen in its deserted rooms, sobs and cries echo in the empty halls, and forms are observed flitting up and down the decaying stairs. It is not surprising to those who know the tragic story of the house, to learn that it is a rendezvous for ghosts, for a more ill-fated mansion does not exist, but the writer of this paper, who had known of its joys and its vicissitudes, went there in the shadow of late evening and standing near the ruined pile, which is flanked by lines of modern street cars, gazed curiously at the uncurtained windows, taking at the same time a peep backward into the limbo of the past.

Ghosts? There were regiments of them! Where had once been light and gayety, and been set to music by Count DeGloria, also the music of dancing feet, there was now—silence and death. But it was easy to see shadowy revels, and hear the shuffle of feet that now lie at rest. There was the woman who wore a rose in her hair, and had always a smile on her lips; the stalwart man on whose arm she leaned—there was dust on their eyes now, but they, too, came to look on their latest dwelling place. And the generous One, who had kept them all as under the shadow of her wing, on whose placid brow the wreath of asphodel was set—she walked in majestic silence from empty room to room! And then the lights in the neighbors' houses were put out, and there were no ghosts—the shifting lights had taken on a ghostly appearance, and one had seen the little child who died there and wore a kingly crown of flowers, and another had seen the young girl who defied death, and danced a two-step about her room when she had but an hour or two to live. And the ghosts will assemble there until these are forgotten, or the old house pulled down to make way for some commercial center.

In the days of Salem witchcraft the authorities hanged a man who denied that such a being as a ghost ever existed. Julius Caesar and Brutus were quoted as classical instances of the truth, and Saul's experience with the witch of Endor, and Job's vision of the night, as biblical indorsement.

Hamlet's father is perhaps the best all-round ghost of literature, as he had a mission and attended strictly to business.

The tenant of a haunted house heard the soft footfalls of the ghost on the stairs at night, and prepared a trap for it in the shape of threads stretched across the stairs. In the morning the threads had not been disturbed, although the ghost had been heard as usual. The strange part of the thing was that a ghost with material power to make its steps heard, could not break so slight a thing as thread, but there was a possibility of some resistance in the thread disastrous to the astral body. The footfalls attributed to the ghost were probably not footfalls at all, but some distant noise, echoed and repeated in a muffled form.

A house in Detroit that claimed to have a ghost, invited investigation, and the singular and unexpected noise heard through the hours of the night were explained by the actions of a policeman on a distant beat. It was in winter, and the ground was frozen. When the patrolman reached a certain corner, he stamped his feet to keep them warm, and this sound repeated itself several blocks away; hence the ghost.

To give a dog a bad name is to hang it, and to call a house haunted is to keep it empty, or to empty it if habited. It is generally conceded that a harmless spiritual entity is less desirable for companionship than the worst of bad company. Vague hallucinatory noises, such as those which occur in haunted houses, are in themselves distracting, and lights that flit from room to room, and window to window, moved by no mortal agency, are less welcome than the blank totality of absolute darkness. For one is the natural and accustomed result of laws which govern and control the universe; the other a phantasm of psychical hysteria, the shadow of unreality.

Haunted houses are controlled by certain laws as inexorable as those of the Medes and Persians. The ghost is of a type familiar for centuries to the part of the country where the scene is located. In Ireland there is always a ruined castle and a Banshee. In England it is the residence of a retired tradesman. In Scotland the ancestor whose portrait hangs in the gallery walks on account of an uneasy conscience. The ghost in armor is indigenous to France.

America is not particularly original in her stories of haunted houses, and does not discriminate fairly between ghosts and spirits. The strange light in the window of the uninhabited house, the clanking chain, groans and a flitting form compose her stock in the ghost trade. And the motive of the ghost is cosmopolitan. He or she has committed a murder and cannot rest until the victim is found and buried. Or it is the wrath of the victim imploring justice at the hands of the tenant of the house, who never heard of the affair, and is unjustly made to suffer torments of fright.

Ghosts seem to have a prejudice against going to law to get their rights, or appearing at the police court to swear out a warrant. The testimony of a ghost would be a novelty in a murder case. Nor have we any modern ghosts, who fit through the lines prescribed for them by custom, and appear in fantastic garb, like the old man who haunted a house wearing a Kilmarnock nightcap, which quite concealed his identity as a ghost. To have one's butler turn out to be a "hant" would be novel and inspiring. And who ever heard of a haunted flat? If these airy people read the newspapers—a feat much easier than going bodily through door panels—they will learn something to their advantage, namely, the necessity of becoming enterprising, up-to-date ghosts.

LOVE AMONG THE BIRDS.

Sparrows Torture a Horse to Save a Wounded Fellow-Chirper.

Yesterday, says a Shreveport (La.) correspondent, being attracted to the window by the chattering and chirping of a bevy of English sparrows, I found the little fellows making a most violent attack upon a horse that was nipping grass just beyond my window. I don't think I ever saw anything more in earnest than those birds were. There was a great company of them, and they lit all over the poor horse, nipping and pecking at such a rate that there seemed scarce an inch of him untouched. He was very loth to give up the grass, and stood his ground as long as possible, tossing his head and twitching his tail frantically; but the little tormentors were too much for him, and I do not think he succeeded in dislodging one during the whole affray.

They would light and nip and be gone before he could yank his tail in their direction. The unequal combat kept up fast and furious for fully five minutes before the horse finally gave up and scampered away, glad to get out of reach of the pests, some of the little fellows chasing him the whole length of the block. What it could all be for I had not the slightest idea, but when the horse was well out of the way the birds flew to the ground in a great sweep, chattering and chirping as busily as ever; so I went out to investigate.

It was some moments before I succeeded in discovering anything whatever, the birds were so thick and eager; but at last I found a poor little cripple fellow lying upon his side, unable to move, and half hidden in the grass. Evidently his friends were aware of his helpless condition, and had driven the horse away to prevent his being trod upon, and were now trying in some way to assist him to rise. This he was unable to do, however, as one wing was broken; so I picked him up and put him on a little shelf in my rose arbor, and there his friends seem to

She—This wine is over 60 years old.
He—Bottle it yourself?

ENIGMATIC ODDITIES.

This department is designed for the entertainment of all lovers of curious questions. Original puzzles of a really novel and interesting character are always desired, and will be welcomed. They, together with answers, should be addressed to The Puzzle Editor of "The Post."

911.—SEEKING A MATE.

A bashful young man who was fond of chess, as well as in love, presented the lady of his dreams with a set of the royal game. On the chess-board he had the following inscription engraved:

th	s	ve	lo	an	re	at	th
lo	I	d	a	th	ve	ld	ws
ar	e	a	fo	o	co	ee	sh
with	he	bo	of	k	l	o	ld
le	st	um	a	nt	an	all	I
ju	ee	t	o	es	gr	ti	su
he	a	but	me	d	the	lo	not
th	ag	t	v	ve	die	n	ll

"Those letters," said he to his lady love, "convey, in the words of an American poet, a sentiment which I desire to express to you. To the casual observer they mean nothing as they stand; but if you will start from the proper square with the knight, and move him over the 64 squares, in succession, without ever stopping twice on the same square, and remembering the regular move of a knight, you will easily read my meaning."

What is the inscription?

J. H. FEZANDIE.

912.—NUMERICAL.

At twenty-five how buoyant, and how blue
The soft 1-2-3-4-5 doth enfold one,
With 3-4-5-6 clouds of silvery hue,
And 2-3-4-5-6, perhaps, a gold one;
The distant hills are touched with rosied charm;
The upward path seems carpeted with flowers
While smiling Hope hecks with uplifted arm:
The world is lovely and—the world is ours!

4-5-6 fifty-five, less sunnily
Beams Nature's face; 2-4-5 fairest day
May show black clouds hung in a leaden sky;
2-3-4-hills we've climbed are bare and gray;
Yet naught is changed, but just the glamour fled
Through which young eyes see with false estimate;
5-6-7-8 the world is now instead
Of 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8!

MABEL P.

913.—BORROWED LETTERS.

HE		BEARE
PAN		SOLTY
LIE	TUFFS	TERNITY
I	SHEWS	DEENDS
ANING	WHUME	PON
FAT	PHURE	TE
BEWAR		RECOD
UNTINKING		OMENTS
YOTH		BAR

Return the letters of the center to the side columns—one letter to each word. When this is correctly done, the words, read downward in regular order in each column, will give a thought from Eliza Cook.

RALPH.

914.—A KENNEL OF DOGS.

1. A dog in the heavens; is that not a wonder?
2. A dog that has often rent churches asunder.
3. A dog that in summer goes buzzing about.
4. A dog in the fields when the blossoms come out.
5. A dog that 'tis pleasant to ride in, I trow.
6. A dog on the hearth of the long, long ago.
7. A dog of which dogs would do well to beware.
8. A dog in the hive, shirking labor and care.
9. A dog that some think can cure dreadful disease.
10. A dog when we like to take things at our ease.
11. A dog that is seen on neglected old ground.
12. Belongs to a dog; yet in books it is found.
13. A dog that can ache, all the night and all day.
14. A dog that I've seen in a cat, strange to say.
15. A dog, slow and gentle, that still gets us there.
16. A dog that gives sign 'twill be stormy or fair.
17. A dog that can last just two hours and no more;
There are two of them always, their hours numbering four.
18. A dog that I'd not take the trouble to learn.
19. A dog I'm now writing, as you may discern.

AMELIA.

915.—TWINS.

1. Double a resinous substance, and get a vixen.
2. Double ever, and get an animal of Madagascar.
3. Double a part of an animal, and get a tree of tropical America.
4. Double to be able, and get a French dance.
5. Double an interjection, and get a sunk fence.
6. Double the soft hair of an animal, and get dandruff.
7. Double a musical note, and get an extinct bird.

HARRY.

916.—TERMINAL ELISION.

He traveled fast as trains can fly,
Where Belgium's level leas
Spread fields of beet-root to the sky,
Or rows of dark ONE trees.
He speaks to men of all degrees,
In tones to make them wince;
His very glances seem to freeze:—
They say he is "A Prince."

Now Ghent, Brussels, and TWO may try
His lofty whims to please;
He views their wares with scornful eye,
And asks, in lordly ease,—
"What THREE historic styles are these?"
His words he does not mince,
And rolls his FOURS like rattling peas:—
Who would not be "A Prince?"

If costly laces you would buy,
Or fine embroideries,
A dealer here, some five feet high,
Your taste and purse will tease.
His trousers, bagging at the knees,
His careless ways evince,
Yet he informs us with a wheeze,
"Our buyer is A Prince."

"Prince," flashed a message o'er the seas,
"Those goods were done long since,"
He wrote:—"I shipped them by the Guise;
Sincerely yours,
A Prince."
M. C. S.

917.—WORD CHAIN.

The last division of the first word forms the first division of the following word, and so on to the end.

1. A murderer. 2. A strap of a bridle, halter, or the like, passing under a horse's throat. 3. A certain kind of implement for opening the lock of a door. 4. The tonic or first tone of the scale in which a piece or passage is written. 5. A book in which memorandums are written. 6. A close student. 7. A bitter plant. 8. A common North American marmiot.

918.—CHARADE.

I knew a fellow, TWO by name,
Who robbed his orphan TWO,
Yet somehow hoped to TWO off blame,
As rascals often do.

But he was caught, and put in TWO;
He felt a nervous shock
When his great key the jailer drew
From TWOS of prison lock.

To turn their ONE his friends would scorn,
Though evil he had done;
They ONED him, and before the morn,
Had sent the money ONE.

Behind his ONE some still express
Opinions most unpleasant,
But all are WHOLE, I must confess,
To speak them when he's present.

M. C. S.

919.—ADDITIONS AND OMISSIONS.

In the following lines one letter has either been added to or taken from each word, but in no single word has there been more than one change:

May thought comet black lie wandeers,
Fourscribed, top a peace;
Hat the ought form longe they fund note,
Yest as they unsough beast.
Or in ought no ought fore rosses,
If died note see or paint;
Ye in faind them hearth's snore flosses
Ere he sirit's suret again.

920.—INVERTED PYRAMID.

Across—1. Inclosed, or nearly inclosed, with land. 2. Retribution. 3. Bones in the region surrounding the internal ear. 4. Capable of being cut. 5. Daily food (Wright). 7. A letter.

Down—1. A letter. 2. A termination. 3. Deputy (Abbr.). 4. Suffixes used in naming minerals. 5. Weighed. 6. To bring to light. 7. Revelers. 8. One of the Rattlers. 9. To engulp (Wright). 10. Effeminate. 11. The goddess of morn. 12. It. 13. A letter.

REX.

Answers.

901.—Mother is a sweet rallying point around which concentrate affection, obedience, and a thousand and one tender endeavors to please.

902.—1. Archer (arch-her). 2. Stocking (stock-king).

903.—

M
ASCALON
PIS
FREDERICK
ANE
GREGORY
O

904.—Sound.

905.—Decimal, declaim, claimed, medical.

906.—I remember, I remember The Fir Tree; Ruth; Those Evening Bells; Autumn; Over the Way; Flowers; The Season; A Fairy Tale; The Irish Schoolmaster; A Morning Thought; Fair Inez; The Forsaken; Silence; The Lost Heir; An Open Question; A Black Job; Love and Lunacy; Morning Meditations; Time, Hope and Memory; The Workhouse Clock; Serenade; Lucy Lane; The Twin Sons; The Haunted House; Pompey's Ghost; To Fancy; The Progress of Art; Plain Direction; To an Absentee.

907.—Cartridge.

908.—Maize, maze.

909.—72 and 100.

910.—Shoes, loess, soles.

The November Prizes.

1. A handsome collection of 30 finely polished gems, including garnet, turquoise, moonstone, carnelian, tiger-eye, various agates and onyxes, white pearl, coral, etc., for the best lot of answers to the puzzles published during the month.

2. Another fine prize for the best lot from any person who has not yet won in our solving list.

3. A prize worth $1 for the best list of "dogs" in answer to No. 914, neatness to count in case of a tie.

Each month's vacation solvers should be prepared to enter with renewed vigor into the contests of the coming season.

BIG BATCH OF MUMMIES.

Grewsome Collection in the Cellar of a Bordeaux Church.

It is the general impression that no more horrible and ghastly picture of death preserved for the eyes of succeeding generations is to be viewed than in the catacombs of Rome. There, far down in the earth among torturous passages which ascend and descend, are niches filled with grisly human skulls and heaps of bones arranged in ghostly, grotesque patterns that seem even more terrible, half lit as they are by the faint gleams of the candle in an attendant's hand.

Nevertheless, says the New York "World," in a corner of Europe far less visited the busy and bustling city of Bordeaux, in southern France, on the banks of the River Garonne, there is an exhibition of the dead that for horror personified far overtops the skulls and bones of the catacombs of Rome. There are not far from a hundred mummified corpses, clothed in flesh, almost as natural as in life, only with their faces sunken, their eyeballs depressed, and all turned to a grewsome brown, even their clothes having been preserved.

Few tourists pass through Bordeaux, but the Church of St. Michael, to which the crypt belongs, is quite open to visitors and ingress is easy. The crypt lies under the great Gothic tower of the church that is one of the finest pieces of architecture in France.

The guardian of the mummified corpses below is a bent, elderly cobbler, who, while waiting for the few visitors, sits in a little shop just outside the tower and mends shoes all day long. He starts down the steps in total darkness, pausing half way to light a tallow candle stuck in a piece of tin mounted on the end of a stick.

Arrived at the crypt, the visitor sees by the dim candle light that he is in the center of a ring of horrible figures that grimace and peer at him, that seem in their shrivelled and tattered grave clothes like Holbein's famous "Dance of Death" realized to perfection. It is as if the dead were brought to life again in the flesh, with their cerements half falling from them, every feature and every limb distorted, horrible in the ghastly burlesque upon blooming life that they seem to be enacting.

The explanation of this strange preservation is to be found in the fact which scientists have attested that the soil of the old cemetery possessed, through certain chemical properties, a peculiar power of preservation.

The cobbler tells you queer stories of the dead, one particularly horrible of a youth who was buried alive. The body in its mummified state is an ample proof of the tale. Even though the face is sunken and its character totally lost, there can yet be discerned the searing effect of agony and the struggle in the tomb. Misery is plainly evident in the way the body is drawn up, in the swollen muscles of the neck that tell of the battle with asphyxia, under a tightly closed coffin lid. The legs are drawn up and the fingers have their joints almost torn apart. As if in imperishable marble, all this has been preserved unchanged for 100 years.

Another figure is that of a general who was killed in a duel, and the cobbler points to what seems to be a hole in the now ragged, browned garment that is plainly of a military cut, and says: "That hole in the breast shows where he received the fatal wound. I got the story from old documents."

Side by side with all that remains of several Bordeaux belles of a century ago is the body of an old negress, who has been so remarkably preserved that the low forehead, broad lips and high cheek bones can be distinguished. There is a young mother, too, and tiny baby, who were buried together and are now stood upright, the child tightly enfolded in the woman's arms.

One strange group is pointed out by the old man—a father, mother and four children of various sizes, who died from eating poisonous mushrooms. How this fact has come down to the present day is uncertain, but the custodian insists that that was the cause of their death, and that in a single night this entire family was swept off in this way.

RAILROADS.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILWAY—Taking effect May 26, 1895, trains leave Union station (eastern standard time) Derry Ac., 6:05 a. m.; Braeburn Ac., 7:15 a. m.; Niagara Ex., daily, 8:40 a. m., arriving at Buffalo 6:15 p. m.; Dubois and Williamsport, daily except Sunday, 8:40 a. m., arriving at Williamsport 9:45 p. m.; Kittanning Ac., 9:55 a. m.; Braeburn Ac., 12:10 p. m.; Titusville and Williamsport Ex., 1:30 p. m.; Braeburn Ac., 3:55 p. m.; Emlenton Ac., 3:55 p. m.; Kittanning Ac., 5:01 p. m.; Braeburn Ac., 5:35 p. m.; Braeburn Ac., 6:15 p. m.; Valley Camp Ac., 7:55 p. m.; Buffalo night Ex., daily, 9:20 p. m., arriving at Buffalo 7:15 a. m.; Valley Camp Ac., 11:40 p. m. Sunday church trains—Emlenton, 9:05 a. m.; Kittanning, 12:40 p. m.; Valley Camp, 6:00 p. m.; Braeburn, 6:40 p. m. Pullman parlor buffet car on 8:40 a. m. train, and Pullman sleeping cars on night trains between Pittsburg and Buffalo. Trains arrive and depart from N. Y. C. & H. R. R., Exchange street depot, Buffalo, N. Y.

DAVID McCARGO, General Supt. JAS. P. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass Agent.

HELPING HIM OUT.

He—I come here so frequently that I'm beginning to think that you look upon me as a sort of che stnut—a roasted chestnut as it were.
She—No, not a roasted chestnut. When a chestnut is roasted it pops.

THE POST'S FASHION FIGURES.

Lady's Carriage Toilette.

Violet crepon trimmed with passementerie made this handsome gown, over which is worn an elegant full cape of sealskin.

Velour-de-nord, satin, cloth, seal-plush, velvet, or astrakhan are the fashionable materials that will develop stylishly in capes by the mode.

The pointed collar cut off square in the back is a distinguishing figure of this cape, it being joined in a seam on the neck.

A handsome lining of brocade or plain satin completes this comfortable and easily-arranged top garment.

The skirt is gored in eight sections, having the triple godets in back, that can be interlined stiffly, or not, as preferred. The placket in finished in the left side back, the closing being thus rendered invisible.

Skirts in this style are made from silk and satin brocade in figured and striped designs, plain and fancy taffeta, crepon, serge, and the numerous fancy mixed suitings now so fashionable.

Cape No. 6569 is cut in six sizes, viz.: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches, bust measure.

Skirt No. 6437 is cut in five sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches, waist measure.

Any lady desiring to purchase the above patterns can fill out the appending order blank and mail with remittance to this office. The price of each pattern is 10 cents, with 2 cents additional for postage. Postage on two patterns the same as on one.

ORDER BLANK FOR PATTERNS.

LADY'S CARRIAGE TOILETTE—PATTERNS 6569 AND 6437.

TO THE POST, PITTSBURG, PA.:

Enclosed find twenty cents, and two-cent stamp, for which please mail to me lady's carriage toilette, patterns Nos. 6569 and 6437, illustrated in The Sunday Post of November 3, 1895.

Bust Measure..... *Waist Measure.....*

Name.....

Postoffice Address.....

Persons sending for patterns should receive them within 10 days. If they do not, we should be notified.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

In effect 12:01 a. m., May 20, 1895.

Trains will leave Union Station, Pittsburg.

As follows (Eastern Standard Time):

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

Pennsylvania Limited of Pullman Vestibule Cars daily at 7:15 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 1:35 p. m., Philadelphia 4:17 p. m., New York 6:30 p. m., Baltimore 4:20 p. m., Washington 5:45 p. m.

Atlantic Express daily at 3:10 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 9:50 a. m., Philadelphia 12:17 p. m., New York 2:33 p. m., Baltimore 12:20 p. m., Washington 1:25 p. m.

Altoona Accom. daily, except Sunday, 5:25 a. m.

Day Express daily at 7:20 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 2:40 p. m., Philadelphia 5:47 p. m., New York 8:23 p. m., Baltimore 6:15 p. m., Washington 7:30 p. m.

Mail Line Express daily at 8 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:10 p. m., Philadelphia 6:25 p. m., New York 9:23 p. m., Baltimore 6:15 p. m., Washington 7:30 p. m.

Mail train, Sunday only, 8:40 a. m., arrives Harrisburg 7:00 p. m., Philadelphia 11:15 p. m.

Mail express daily at 1:00 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 10:20 p. m.

Philadelphia express daily at 4:30 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 1:00 a. m., Philadelphia 4:20 a. m., and New York 7:03 a. m.

Eastern Express at 7:00 p. m., daily, arriving Harrisburg 2:10 a. m., Philadelphia 5:05 a. m., New York 7:43 a. m.

Fast line daily at 8:10 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:30 a. m., Philadelphia 6:52 a. m., New York 9:33 a. m., Baltimore 6:20 a. m., Washington 7:40 a. m.

Johnstown Accom., except Sunday, 3:30 p. m.

Greensburg Accom., 5:15 and 11:20 p. m. week days, 10:30 p. m. Sundays. Blairsville Express 10:45 a. m., except Sunday.

For East Liberty, Wilkinsburg, Braddock and Wall, 5:15, 5:25, 6:15, 6:50, 7:20, 7:45, 8:15, 8:35, 9:20, 10:15, 10:45, 11:10 a. m., 12:15, 12:45, 1:00, 1:30, 2:20, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:15, 4:25, 4:40, 5:00, 5:15, 5:25, 5:45, 6:00, 6:20, 6:40, 7:25, 8:20, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 p. m., 12:20 night week days. Sundays 5:15, 8:40, 10:00 a. m., 12:25, 1:00, 2:30, 4:20, 5:30, 7:20, 9:30, 10:30 p. m.

Additional trains for East Liberty and Braddock, 8:00 a. m., 4:30 p. m. week days. East Liberty, 7:30 a. m., 3:00 and 8:10 p. m. daily. Wilkinsburg and Wall, 6:00, 6:05 a. m. week days.

For East Liberty, Wilkinsburg and Braddock, 5:35 p. m. week days. Sundays, 8:00 a. m.

SOUTHWEST PENN RAILWAY.

For Uniontown, 5:25, 8:35 a. m., 1:00 and 4:25 p. m. week days.

MONONGAHELA DIVISION.

On and after 12:01 p. m., May 19, 1895.

For West Brownsville and Uniontown 10:00 a. m. For Belle Vernon and West Brownsville, 7:20 and 10:00 a. m., 1:05 and 4:20 p. m. On Sunday, 8:55 a. m. and 1:01 p. m. For Belle Vernon only, 9:40 p. m. Sundays.

For Monongahela City, Dravosburg and West Elizabeth 6:00, 7:20, 8:35, 10:00 a. m., 1:05, 4:20, 5:20, 6:18 and 11:35 p. m. week days. Sunday, 8:55 a. m., 1:01, 4:30 and 9:40 p. m. Dravosburg only, 11:40 a. m. and 9:10 p. m. week days. West Elizabeth and Dravosburg only, 3:20 p. m. week days.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

In effect 12:01 a. m., May 20, 1895.

From FEDERAL STREET STATION, Allegheny City:

For Springdale, week days, 6:30, 8:20, 9:00, 11:25, 11:59 a. m., 1:30, 2:20, 4:00, 5:10, 5:45, 6:10, 6:25, 7:55, 10:25 and 11:30 p. m. Sundays, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 7:10 and 9:30 p. m.

For Butler, week days, 6:55, 9:00, 11:25 a. m., 3:15 and 6:10 p. m. Sundays, 7:30 a. m., 12:35 and 7:10 p. m.

For Freeport, week days, 6:55, 8:20, 11:25 a. m., 2:15, 4:00, 5:10, 7:55, 10:35 and 11:30 p. m. Sunday, 7:30 a. m. and 9:30 p. m.

For Apollo, week days, 11:25 a. m. and 5:10 p. m. Sundays, 9:30 p. m.

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Indianapolis and St. Louis	* 1:10 am	* 7:00 am
Alliance and Crestline	† 5:00 am	†11:30 am
Alliance and Cleveland	† 5:00 am	†12:40 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire	† 6:05 am	† 5:50 pm
Alliance and Cleveland	† 7:00 am	* 5:45 pm
Mansfield and Toledo	† 7:00 am	* 5:10 pm
Fort Wayne and Chicago	* 7:00 am	* 5:10 pm
Washington, Penn'a	* 8:30 am	* 5:35 pm
New Castle and Erie	† 7:20 am	†11:00 pm
Youngstown and Ashtabula	† 7:20 am	†11:00 am
Youngstown and Niles	† 7:20 am	* 5:55 pm
Wellsburg and Wheeling	* 8:10 am	* 5:40 pm
Columbus and Cincinnati	* 8:10 am	* 5:40 pm
Indianapolis and St. Louis	* 8:10 am	* 5:40 pm
Washington, Penn'a	† 8:45 am	† 7:35 am
Wellsburg and Wheeling	†11:45 am	† 6:50 pm
Columbus and Chicago	*12:20 pm

The Post.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1895.

John Sherman in soliloquy: Now, whether Foraker kills McKinley, or McKinley kills Foraker, or each do kill the other, it all makes to my gain. The knife is out in lively ways in Ohio, and the Campbells are coming, very much as they did six years ago.

The prodding of the Philadelphia Republican papers has forced the state treasurer to pay out some of his accumulated surplus in pet banks on overdue school claims. The "Ledger" notes the fact that there is still due Philadelphia $460,000, which remains in the banks drawing interest, Moreland fashion, for someone, but not for the state or the schools, to whom it is due. Elect Benjamin F. Meyers state treasurer and this sort of business will stop.

THE BATTLE OF THE BALLOTS.

Except in three or four states, excited over local and state issues, the campaign that closes with the election to-morrow has been one of the quietest the country has known for several years. It is generally conceded there will be a decided reaction from the overwhelming Republican majorities of last year, but to what extent the Democrats hopefully await the count of the votes. "The Post" in announcing the results last year said they would be a good basis to count gains on this year, and we don't think we made any mistake. It is interesting to take stock of Republican majorities last year, compared with the majorities in the presidential election in 1892. This covers the figures for some of the principal states:

	Rep. Maj. 1891.	Maj. 1892.
Massachusetts	65,377	26,001—R.
New York	156,108	45,518—D.
New Jersey	42,283	14,974—D.
Pennsylvania	241,397	63,747—R.
Maryland	2,596	21,130—D.
Ohio	137,087	1,072—R.
Kentucky	835	40,020—D.
Iowa	79,396	22,965—R.
Kansas	52,644	5,874—P.

The initials indicate on which side the majorities were in 1892. In 1894 they were all on the Republican side. The Republican majorities last year in Kentucky and Maryland were on the congressional vote. In Kansas in 1892 the Democrats generally supported the Populist electoral ticket, which had a majority in the state.

Republican majorities at to-morrow's election, we believe, will be reduced in all these states, and in some of them reversed.

In Massachusetts Governor Greenhalge will be cut in some degree by the A. P. A. because of the noble stand he has maintained in opposition to its odious teachings, but the defection will probably be made good from other sources.

New York and New Jersey are Democratic states in normal conditions. In New York the Democratic state ticket is in doubt, because of apparent Democratic losses consequent on local divisions. The Tammany ticket will probably carry the city. In New Jersey both parties make claims with great apparent confidence, but if the Democratic wounds of last year have been measurably healed Chancellor McGill will be chosen governor by a small majority.

Only in two southern states are there elections of general interest. In Maryland the Democratic danger lies in the opposition to the bossing ways of Senator Gorman. Leading Democrats of the state oppose Hurst, the Democratic candidate for governor, because he is declared to be "Gorman's man." The result on governor is doubtful, but the Democrats, it is believed, will carry the legislature and elect United States senator.

In Kentucky General Hardin is running for governor as a free coinage man on an anti-free coinage platform, and his defeat will mark the Kentucky estimate of insincerity and double-dealing. Still the Kentucky Democrats have a way of standing by the party and swallowing their grievances, and Hardin may pull through, but it will be by a close vote. The legislature will be Democratic, but it does not follow that Senator Blackburn will be re-elected.

Ohio is the one state voting to-morrow whose politics has been at fever heat for weeks, and where the total vote will probably be nearly that cast at the presidential election. The causes are well understood. Not only state but presidential politics are involved. The brilliant and aggressive canvass of Governor Campbell has made boss rule a ringing issue all over the state. There is dissension in the Republican ranks. Foraker and McKinley, disguise it as they may, are antagonizing forces. The Republicans claim the state by 15,000 or 20,000, which of itself would be a great victory from their majority of 137,000 last year. The Democrats are hopeful of Campbell's election, but with the odds against them they are by no means confident. The legislature will turn on the result in Cincinnati, and if the Democrats carry their legislative ticket in Hamilton county they will have a majority on joint ballot and elect their candidate for United States senator.

The general result of the elections will demonstrate that no political party enters the presidential canvass with assurance of victory. Last year made the Republicans imagine an easy walk-over. They no longer have that confidence, and the elections of 1895, which are important only as showing the general trend among voters who go to the polls in off years as well as at periods of greater excitement, will still further eliminate the idea of easy sailing next year for any party or any candidate.

HARD ON JINGO BRAWLERS.

The importance of "waiting for the official returns" as to our dealings with foreign powers, discarding the exaggerated jingoism of the Republican press, is again illustrated by the friendly letter of the emperor of Japan to the president of the United States acknowledging the kindly offices of the administration and laying particular stress on the part it took in preparing the way for a treaty of peace with China. It will be remembered that during the war in Asia the Republican papers were particularly bitter on the Cleveland administration for its lack of "the true American spirit," whatever that may be. We were told in one breath that while we were coddling China we had mortally offended Japan, and the capture and execution of certain Japanese spies in China was directly laid at the doors of this government. A paper so conservative as "Harper's Weekly," through its special correspondent, was severely critical in this matter. And, altogether, the country was told we could never expect anything in the way of commercial favors from the rising power of the Orient. Considerable impression was made on the public mind in this matter at one time. People talked of the "spirited foreign policy of Blaine," which generally meant brag, meddle and muddle.

This has long passed away, and the administration has been vindicated by the facts as they have come out. It was using its friendly offices all the time with discretion, offending neither power, but in the interest of humanity and civilization, as well as with a keen lookout for our own material interests, endeavoring to bring the warring powers to negotiations that would terminate the conflict. It succeeded, and the United States never enjoyed such prestige as it does at this time with the great Asiatic powers. For a state paper the letter of the Japanese emperor is eloquently grateful for the part this country took in smoothing the way to peace. After referring in detail to the acts of our government, through its diplomatic agents, in protecting Japanese subjects, in affording facilities for the negotiation of peace and bringing the war to a conclusion, the emperor concludes with the statement that "they not only tended to mitigate the severities and hardships of the war, and finally to promote the successful issue of the negotiations for peace, but served to draw still closer the bonds of friendship and good neighborhood which happily unite our two countries."

All of which demonstrates again that Grover Cleveland carries to the direction of our foreign relations the same level head and patriotic policy that characterizes his administration of home affairs. Time is always his best champion. The fuss and fury and flummery of the political jingoists gets the hardest backset it has yet won for itself in the letter of the Japanese emperor. It makes manifest there are prudent, firm and patriotic minds directing the affairs of government at home and abroad.

A BAD THING FOR REED.

The Reed boomers are doing more work, and doing it more systematically, than any other force in the Republican presidential field. The New York "Tribune" prints an account of a Reed dinner at the Brunswick hotel, in that city, last week, at which there were such representative Republicans present as Quay of Pennsylvania, Platt of New York, Fessenden of Connecticut, Carter of Montana, Filley of Missouri, and six or eight others. They carried in their pockets a good many states. There being a substantial agreement on Reed, they next considered the ways and means to make their desires effective. The first step was to secure the right place for holding the convention. Joseph H. Manley, of Maine, chairman of the executive committee of the Republican national committee, and one of the most adroit Reed boomers in the country, who is in California on a Reed mission, was at the meeting in spirit, although in the body on the Pacific coast, and sent a dispatch urging that San Francisco be selected for the convention as best for Reed, with the understanding that the west was to go for Reed as the price of the convention going to the Pacific slope. The "Tribune" says the men who were present were the head and front of the anti-Harrison combine in 1892. It regards the movement as highly significant, although not in sympathy with it.

We suppose Pittsburg is considered with little favor as the convention city, because McKinley is especially strong in western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and, being such a close neighbor of Ohio, the city would be flooded to overflow with an outside McKinley crowd, which sometimes makes nominations as much as the convention of delegates. In this view we apprehend that Senator Quay's devotion to Pittsburg as the convention city is entirely secondary to what he thinks will be to the best advantage of Thomas B. Reed.

There is danger for Reed in the peculiar shape the movement for his nomination has taken, it being in the custody of the most powerful and unscrupulous bosses of the Republican party. The presidency is not to be disposed of in this way, even if the nomination is so controlled. There is a young man out in Ohio that it would be refreshing to have meet Reed as the machine-and-boss-made candidate of Platt and Quay.

GREENE COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

The medicine in store for the Greene county Democrats, should the unfortunate division in the Democratic party of that county result in the election of a Republican judge, is shadowed forth in the dispatches from Waynesburg in the Republican papers of Pittsburg boasting that through Democratic division Mr. Sayers is sure of election. Thus Greene county will be "fixed" for 10 years, even with its great Democratic majority, with a bitter and proscriptive Republican judge on the bench. For it is well known that there is no pretense of non-partisanship about Mr. Sayers. He will be a Republican judge, with all that it implies.

In this Republican correspondence from Greene county, in the Pittsburg "Gazette" for instance, the claim is made that Mr. Sayers will receive the votes outright of 500 Democrats, and this, with the diversion to Judge Ingham, will give Sayers a majority. It is figured out that Sayers will get 2,250 Republican votes, making his total 2,750, while 3,800 Democratic votes will be polled between Mr. Crawford and Judge Ingham. Here we have the Democrats, on this Republican showing, with 1,050 more votes on the judiciary than the Republicans, aiding in the election of a Republican judge, "landing him a safe winner," as the "Gazette" correspondent puts it. Carrying the calculation out a little farther, Republicans count on Crawford receiving 2,600 Democratic votes, and on Ingham's getting in the neighborhood of 1,200 votes, and this condition, with the 500 Democratic votes diverted directly to Mr. Sayers, "will land him a safe winner."

We don't believe Sayers will get 500 Democratic votes, or that Ingham will get 1,200 votes, both of which conditions are necessary to furnish the Democrats of Greene county with a Republican judge for the next 10 years. Yet the statement should put the Democrats of Greene county on their guard, induce them to stop all wrangling, and, not because it is Mr. Crawford, or Mr. Anybody Else who may be a candidate, but because the integrity, the unity and the future usefulness of the Democratic organization are involved, vote for the candidate of their party. Mr. Crawford is the Democratic candidate, regularly and fairly nominated; he is qualified, and of high character, professionally and personally. He should have the vote of every Democrat in Greene county who does not desire to aid in the election of the Republican candidate, his inferior in judicial fitness, and with that disqualification a bitter and intense Republican partisan.

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

While the Democrats are certain to elect one of their candidates to the superior court, there is a probability that two or three may be chosen. Several of the Republican candidates are objectionable as lacking qualification, as well as for the intrigues that characterized their original appointment by the governor and subsequent nomination by the Republican state convention. Messrs. Orlady and Willard are particularly spoken of as likely to be generally "cut" by Republicans because of their participation in the factional fight and labors on behalf of the combine. There was intense feeling against both of them about the time of the state convention, and while it has in some degree subsided, there is plenty of dissatisfaction remaining. Ex-Governor Beaver has some prestige as a politician, but none as a lawyer, and his selection by appointment was merely the payment of a personal debt by Governor Hastings.

We believe the six Democratic candidates will receive, individually and collectively, the full party vote. There is no dissatisfaction expressed against any of them, and taken as a whole the Democratic judicial ticket is far superior to that of the Republicans. Four of the Democratic nominees are now serving on the common pleas bench of their respective counties, representing the counties of Allegheny, Clarion-Forest, Schuylkill and Bucks. These are Judges Magee, Noyes, Bechtel and Yerkes. Ex-Judge Smith, of Lackawanna, served with acknowledged ability on the bench of that county, while Mr. Moorhead has had long and successful service in the bar of Westmoreland. There is no name on the list but should receive the vote of every Democrat in the state. And it is pleasant to know that, so far as our candidates are concerned and the close political friends who represent them, they are all loyally standing by each other, and for the whole ticket. Naturally, with a great deal of cutting and slashing on the Republican side, and the personal popularity of the Democratic nominees in their respective districts and counties, their aggregate vote will vary. This will be determined by the accidents of politics and locality in widely separated parts of the state. We do not, however, expect to see any wide difference in their respective votes. If Republican dissatisfaction were concentrated on three, say, of the Democratic candidates, they might all be elected, but it will be distributed in a way that will give no very decided lead to any one candidate over his associates.

WOOL AND THE JUDICIARY.

The Republican voters of Washington county are asked to determine the judicial election in that county on the basis of the price of wool, or whether it was reduced or advanced in price by the repeal of the McKinley law. We confess to an inability to see any connection between the selling price of wool and the administration of the laws by the judiciary of our sister county. It is true that wool fell in price under the McKinley law, and has advanced a few points under the Wilson law, but that is no reason why the wool growers should vote for the Democratic nominee, Mr. R. W. Irwin. There are other and more valid reasons why he should be elected.

The tariff bogie scare on wool that the Republicans are endeavoring to create, to advance the interests of a ring candidate for judge whose election is opposed by some of the best Republicans of Washington county, simply indicates a purpose to fly the track on the essential questions that should determine the election of a judge. An address signed by leading Republicans of the county urging all citizens who appreciate the importance of a capable and honest judiciary to vote for Mr. Irwin shows that some Republicans at least are not to be humbugged by the wool argument. In this address sound reasons are vigorously put forth to convince all who favor a non-partisan and honest judiciary, why they should vote against Taylor, the ring candidate for judge, who, it is shown, dickered, traded and bargained with disreputable political elements for his appointment by Hastings and nomination by the county convention. Taylor may be all right on wool, but he is lacking in the judicial quality. Irwin may be wrong on wool, but he is all right in the qualities for a judge that are demanded by experience and common sense. The rulings of an unfit judge will not be any the more satisfactory to a Republican suitor because the judge favors a thousand per cent duty on wool. That is the way the Republican address in favor of Mr. Irwin argues the case. There was never such an instance of attempted pulling the wool over people's eyes as this wool argument for a ring judge in Washington county.

Answers to Correspondents.

Stationary Engineer, Greensburg, Pa.—The last state legislature passed no law requiring stationary engineers to take out a license.

G. H. M., Allegheny—(1) A marriage license is good until used. (2) There is no nearby state where a marriage license is not required.

L. C. M., Bennett, Pa.—Third avenue is considered the extension of the Bowery in New York city, though Fourth avenue also starts at a point almost opposite Third avenue.

Rider, City—The area of Allegheny county is 754 square miles, and it has 1,809 miles of roads, of which only 108 miles are improved. Of these 108 miles, 39 miles are toll roads, controlled by corporations.

N., Enon Valley, Pa.—(1) The question of the reproduction and sexual relations of plants is too complicated to be entered upon here. Consult "Reproduction of Plants," in the Encyclopedia Britannica. (2) Judges are paid by the year, and hold court occasionally for each other as "a matter of accommodation."

A Reader of "The Post," Summerville, Pa.—One of your questions was answered in "The Post" of last Friday. There is no consul to England. The representative of the United States to Great Britain is Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, ambassador, and a letter addressed to him at London will reach him. But it is not his duty to investigate stories of estates in chancery for supposed American heirs. And it may be said right here that there are no such estates, and if anyone tells you differently he is trying to gull you for some easily-supposed purpose. Your other questions will be answered in a day or two.

IMMIGRANTS DECREASED.

Less Number Arrived Last Year Than Since 1879.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The report of Commissioner-General of Immigration Stump, shows that during the last fiscal year, 225,304 immigrants arrived in the United States, 27,005 less than the preceding year, and the smallest immigration since 1879. Of these 256,117 were upon examination permitted to land, and 2,419 were debarred and deported at the expense of the various steamship lines transporting them. Of those deported, 694 came in violation of the alien contract labor laws, and 1,725 were deported as coming within the prohibition of the act of March 31, 1891. There were also returned 177 who, having been permitted to land, became public charges within one year after arrival.

The report says that as a rule the class of immigrants who came were of a hardy character, able to earn a livelihood, and many were possessed of a sufficient means to purchase some land and build homes, or engage in small business enterprises.

The restrictive legislation of 1891 and 1893, the report says, has caused a careful examination of passengers by steamship lines prior to embarkation. Several European countries have found it necessary to protect by law their seaport against immigrants who are refused a landing in the United States, and are returned to the place of departure. These laws are satisfactory and beneficial, and are well understood and adhered to, both here and abroad. They have practically inaugurated three careful inspections, one at the home of the emigrant prior to purchase of a ticket, one at the port of embarkation, and one upon arrival in this country. Many still have to be returned, but the greater numbers of the undesirable classes are deterred from leaving their homes in the old country.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Secretary Morton Expresses Satisfaction Over Their Accuracy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Secretary Morton expresses his satisfaction in the accuracy of recent weather bureau forecasts in the following letter to Prof. W. L. Moore, chief of the bureau:

"Sir—I hasten to congratulate you and the weather bureau force upon the fact communicated to me yesterday from your office that the average percentage of verifications of the official forenoon 36-hour forecasts of weather and temperature made by the weather bureau for the country east of the Rocky mountains during the month of September, 1895, was 85.0.

"That is the highest percentage of verification ever officially recorded since the weather bureau was established. The present chief and the force under him may justly be proud of having obtained the highest record of verification up to date."

YELLOW FEVER AND CHOLERA.

Their Ravages Still Continue in Cuba and Japan.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Reports to the marine hospital service show the continued prevalence of yellow fever at Havana. There were 160 cases and 42 deaths from the disease from October 19 to 24. A large percentage of the deaths are in the military hospitals. During the week ending October 24, out of 23 deaths 13 were soldiers in the hospitals The ravages of cholera in Japan are shown in the abstract of cases and deaths up to September 12. The main points of the outbreak are: Osaka, 6,506 cases, 4,618 deaths; Hiogo, 3,420 cases, 2,229 deaths; Hiroshima, 3,621 cases, 2,664 deaths; Kagawa, 2,029 cases, 1,178 deaths; Tokio, 2,008 cases, 1,301 deaths; Kioto, 1,659 cases, 1,309 deaths; Nagasaki, 1,610 cases, 1,163 deaths; Miyagi, 1,470 cases, 869 deaths; Tattori, 1,014 cases, 659 deaths; Yamaguchi, 1,993 cases, 1,385 deaths; Yehime, 1,226 cases, 816 deaths; Fukuoka, 1,877 cases, 1,143 deaths.

THE PRESIDENT INTERESTED.

He Wants to See the Virginia University Rebuilt.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Many of the prominent southerners resident in Washington, gathered last night at a mass meeting called to take action looking to the rebuilding of the burned portions of the University of Virginia. Secretary of the Navy Herbert presided, and Postmaster-General Wilson, Thomas Nelson Page, Hon. Holmes Conrad and others spoke.

The interest of President Cleveland was evidenced in a letter, in which he announced his sympathy with the cause, and hopes for the success of its purposes. Warm letters were also sent by Justice Brown, of the United States supreme court, and Bishop Keane, of the Catholic university. Resolutions were adopted providing for the appointment of a committee of 15, with Secretary Herbert chairman, to organize to raise funds.

YANKEES IN GERMANY.

Boston Shoes Undersell the Local Make in Berlin.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Consul Stephan, writing from Annoberg to the state department, reports the development of a keen competition in the shoe trade of Berlin, due largely to the effort to introduce foreign goods into the market. He says that a Boston manufacturer has established a house there, and that the local makers find it hard to compete with the American goods. He also says that many Italian shoes are being introduced into Germany. Mr. Stephan also notes the fact that the German manufacturers are endeavoring to find a means of dispensing with the services of retail dealers.

It is better to be a dead queen of Corea than a live king such as the present monarch.

LOVE'S MILLIONAIRE.

I say: "The world is lonely;
The hearth at home is cold,
And sad is life to child and wife
When life hath little gold."
But soft her arms steal round my neck—
My comforter so dear;
And "How much do you love me?"
And her sweet voice answers clear:

"I love you, I love you
A hundred million—there!"
And then I'm poor no more—no more,
For I'm love's millionaire!

Then sweeter seems the breaking
Of Poverty's sad bread,
And roses bloom from out the gloom
And crown her curly head.
And if sometimes a thankful ear
My dreaming eyes will fill,
Her soft arms steal around me,
And she whispers sweetly still:

"I love you, I love you
A hundred million—there!"
I weep no more. God help the poor!
I'm love's own millionaire!

—Ladies' Home Journal.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Produce Dealer's Poultry Investment.

On September 28, ult., "The Post" printed the following problem, submitted by J. Frank Tilley, of Pittsburg, and solicited solutions, many of which have been received:

"A produce dealer bought 100 fowls, chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys, for $100. He got the chickens at the rate of 9 for $8, the ducks at the rate of 6 for $5, the geese at the rate of 4 for $5, and the turkeys at the rate of 3 for $4. How many of each did he buy?"

To the Editor of The Post:

I submit two solutions of the "fowl problem" published. I doubt not there are others possible:

First solution—

18 chickens at 9 for $4	$ 8
30 ducks at 6 for $5	25
28 geese at 4 for $5	35
24 turkeys at 3 for $4	32
100	$100

Second solution—

27 chickens	$ 12
12 ducks	10
40 geese	50
21 turkeys	28
100	$100

J. A. WOOD, JR.

Pittsburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Pa., Oct. 26, 1895.

To the Editor of The Post:

A problem in one of your past issues was referred to me by one of your readers. If I understand correctly, the conditions are, that 100 fowls must be purchased for $100, at the rate of 9 chickens for $4, 6 ducks for $5, 4 geese for $5, and 3 turkeys for $4. The problem is one of "indeterminate analysis," and can be readily solved by an algebraic process; it admits of 99 sets of answers, which are as follows:

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95—chickens at 9 for $4.

61, 60, 59, 58, 57, 56, 55, 54, 53, 52, 51, 50, 49, 48, 47, 46, 45, 44, 43, 42, 41, 40, 39, 38, 37, 36, 35, 34, 33, 32, 31, 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, 25, 24, 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1—ducks at 6 for $5.

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98—geese at 4 for $5.

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97—turkeys at 3 for $4.

Yours truly, I. J. WIREBACK, M. D.

Chickens, 9 for $4, 27 for $12; ducks, 6 for $5, 18 for $15; geese, 4 for $5, 4 for $5; turkeys, 3 for $4, 5 for $68; total, 100 fowls for $100. Noticing your brain-rackers in "The Post" of to-day, and seeing everyone was allowed to send in answers, I tried to solve the produce dealer's problem. He bought 27 chickens for $12; 18 ducks for $15; 4 geese for $5; and the remainder equals 51 turkeys for $68.

Fowls.	
$ 68	51
5	4
15	18
12	27
$100	100

LAURA VENSEL.

Allegheny City.

Following is the answer to the fowl problem: 18 chickens, $8; 30 ducks, $25; 24 turkeys, 32; 28 geese, $35; total, 100 fowls for $100. "Give us something hard."

S. A. COSGRAVE, JR.

Pittsburg.

My answer to your question is as follows: He purchased 24 chickens at the rate of 9 for $4, or 44-9c each; 23 ducks at the rate of 6 for $5, or 83 1-3c each; 6 geese at the rate of 4 for $5, or $1 25 each; 47 turkeys at the rate of 3 for $4, $1 33 1-3 each.

A READER.

Hope Church, Pa.

After a little figuring I have come to the conclusion that the produce dealer purchased 30 chickens, 12 ducks, 8 geese and 50 turkeys. Proof:

30 chickens at four-ninths of a dollar	$13 1-3
12 ducks at five-sixths of a dollar	10
8 geese at five-fourths of a dollar	10
50 turkeys at four-thirds of a dollar	66 2-3
100 fowls for	$100

W. R. RAMALEY.

Cochrans Mills, Pa.

Answer to J. Frank Tilley's fowl question: 9 chickens, 46 ducks, 28 geese and 17 turkeys.

D. M. HART, JR.

Cadwalader, Pa.

The problem of the fowls is one that admits of numerous answers, some of which are as follows, viz.:

Chickens	18	18	18	21	21	27
Ducks	29	28	23	22	25	17
Geese	34	40	10	44	26	10
Turkeys	19	14	39	13	28	46

JNO. H. ADAMS.

Cochranton, Pa.

There are three possible answers to your poultry problem, as follows, viz.:

1. 15 chickens cost $6 66 2-3; 36 ducks cost $30; 24 geese cost $30; 25 turkeys cost $33 33 1-3; 100 fowls cost $100.

2. 20 chickens cost $13 33 1-3; 12 ducks cost $10; 8 geese cost $10; 50 turkeys cost $66 66 2-3; 100 fowls cost $100.

3. 18 chickens cost $8; 28 ducks cost $23 33 1-3; 40 geese cost $50; 14 turkeys cost $18 66 2-3; 100 fowls cost $100.

The method of solution is not difficult, but it is almost too complex for newspaper explanation. NEMO.

Pittsburg.

Enclosed find answer to the fowl problem:

18 chickens at four-ninths of a dollar each	$ 8
28 ducks at five-sixths of a dollar each	23 1-3
40 geese at $1 25 each	50
14 turkeys at $1 33 1-3 each	18 2-3
100 fowls	$100

DEAN LAZEAR.

Wellsburg, W. Va.

The answer to puzzle submitted by J. Frank Tilley is as follows: The dealer bought 27 chickens for $12, 12 ducks for $10, 40 geese for $50, 21 turkeys for $28; 100 fowls for $100.

FRED LASSALLE.

McKees Rocks.

The produce dealer bought—

6 chickens at four-ninths of a dollar	$ 2 66 2-3
54 ducks at five-sixths of a dollar	45 00
12 geese at five-fourths of a dollar	15 00
28 turkeys at four-thirds of a dollar	37 33 1-3
100 fowls at	$100 00

S. REED BENNETT.

Westford, Pa.

Solutions the same as Mr. Wood's first were also received from R. C. M., Bellaire, O.; W. W. Fulmer, Dawson, Pa.; Jno. C. Murray, Pittsburg, and S. A. B., Elco, Pa.

The following is submitted as a new puzzle for "Post" readers to work on:

To the Editor of The Post:

The following example will bring some queer answers if you will publish it:

A butcher bought 100 pounds of meat for $5, and sold it to two different parties for the same price, and each paid him ——. One took the choice of the meat at 6 cents per pound, the other at 4 cents per pound. How much meat did each man get?

CONSTANT READER.

Pittsburg.

THE TOBACCO HABIT.

Deaths From Heart Failure Blamed on the Fragrant Weed.

To the Editor of The Post:

In a recent issue of your paper I saw an article dealing with heart failure, and I have noticed similar articles in the New York papers. Now, it is really strange this thing should be allowed to go on, and the people kept in ignorance of the real cause. If a vessel should come into New York with one case of cholera on board it would be quarantined, and every paper in the United States would contain the news the next day, or as soon as the wires would convey it, while the tobacco habit is carrying off its thousands every year by heart disease, and the press says comparatively nothing about it.

I was told by a merchant a day or two since that manufacturers were distributing millions of cigarettes throughout the country free of charge to contaminate the boys.

I am satisfied that more than one-half the tobacco users in these parts have heart disease, and nine-tenths of all the deaths that have occurred in this neighborhood the last year among the male inhabitants have been from heart failure. Tobacco not only affects the man that use it, but it affects their posterity. Thousands of children are being affected by it in this way, and St. Vitus dance and rickets are prevalent among children of tobacco users.

I know a boy in his teens who has suffered three amputations of his leg from blood poison. His grandfather and grandmother were inveterate tobacco users, and his father was also an inveterate user of the weed. The leg was first cut off just above the knee, but it did not heal; then about half-way between the knee and hip joint, but still it did not heal, and then again at the hip joint.

Fever sores are prevalent among children of tobacco users. I know of a case in which the grandfather was an inveterate user of tobacco, the son also used tobacco to excess and has one child an idiot and deformed. There are two or three others who I am told have St. Vitus dance, and I know a number of children with fever sores which have caused shortening of the leg and other deformaties, the parents of whom were all tobacco users.

Blood poisoning is another prevailing disease among tobacco users. I know a man who has just recently had his leg amputated as a result of blood poisoning from a cut; also, another who is disabled for life from blood poisoning from a cut. Both were inveterate users of tobacco, and the cuts were not of a serious nature, but they would not heal. These men were saturated with tobacco to the bone and marrow. I also know a man insane from the use of tobacco, he was once one of the best mechanics in these parts.

Tobacco is the greatest curse of the human race.

The state is building an asylum at Polk, Venango county, for weak-minded and invalid children. If this tobacco habit continues we will require an asylum in every county. Are doctors moral cowards that they say nothing about this distroyer of the human race? A doctor that does not know that tobacco is hurting the human race is not fit to practice medicine.

Why, in a distance of six miles between towns I once counted 16 widows. These, if placed in regular rotation would be about one for every other house in this distance; and nearly all were tobacco users, and there is no exception to other localities about here. Tobacco is doing its deadly work all over this country. Are the American people too stupid to find it out?

There should be laws enacted in every state making it a crime to sell boys under the age of 21 tobacco in any shape, with penalties of fines and imprisonment.

Like the Chinese, with their yellow skins from the opium habit, the Americans are becoming a pallid-raced people from this all-prevailing tobacco habit. It is affecting the whole race, both mentally and physically, and is breeding a class of people, who, on account of their infirmities and disabilities, will be unable to work, and who, on account of their numbers, will become extremely dangerous in time. The world is already getting full of them, and it is strange so little attention is being paid to this matter. JOHN T. MARTIN.

Pittsfield, Pa., Oct. 30, 1895.

Wholesale Murder by a Fanatic.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—A dispatch from Pacucha tells of the burning of ten heretics by the judge of the Mexican town of Texacapa. Nicolas Hernandez, Martin Santiago, Jose Manuel, Casper Hernandez, Juan Tomas, Juan Tomas II., Maria Juana, Maria Magdalena, Maria Concepcion and an infant child, were taken from their homes to jail at dead of night on the charge preferred by the auxiliary town judge that their lives were an evil in the sight of God and that they were enemies of the faith and heretics whom God had ordered through His Holy Saint to be consumed by fire. The judge then ordered the jail fired, and the ten unfortunates were cremated. Twenty arrests have been made.

Two Hundred Mile Record Broken.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Charles Shabel, of this city, to-day lowered the world's road record for 200 miles from 11:58:30 to 11:16:58 4-5, or 11 minutes 31 1-5 seconds. Shabel left Rochester this morning at 6:27:30 and returned at 6:15:48 4-5 this evening. From Rochester he rode direct to Buffalo, and after riding from Buffalo to Crittenden and Brownsville and return, pedaled back to Rochester. Shabel found the roads in poor condition and received a number of bad falls. His time was accurately checked at the start and finish, and at several places along the route.

PERSONALS.

—Senator Gibson is said to be a genius in concocting terrapin stews.

—Ambassador Bayard's chief English chum is said to be the Archbishop of York, whose country place he frequently visits.

—The coronation robe of the Empress of Russia has been ordered from Paris at a cost of $75,000. It is to be ornamented with pearls and gold.

—Herbert Spencer, the philosopher, was trained as a boy to become a civil engineer. Later in life he was connected with a provincial paper as a reporter.

—M. Rousseau, the new governor of the French possessions in Indo-China, is a radical dress reformer and issued orders that all ladies attending government balls shall wear high-necked gowns. He has been nicknamed "Mr. Modesty."

—Mrs. Mary Jackson, of Louisville, Ky., has just passed her one hundred and third birthday. She lived in Louisville when all the houses were stockaded to guard against Indian surprises and the red men made considerable trouble for the farmers thereabout. She was a grown woman when Lafayette visited Louisville in 1820 and well remembers him.

ON THE EVE OF ELECTION.

To the Democratic and Independent Voters of Allegheny County.

In the discharge of a duty to the state, to the county and to ourselves on November 5, I beg to call your attention to a condition of affairs requiring serious consideration. Through the corrupt use of money, the exercise of arbitrary power and the unblushing effrontery of a few men the state of Pennsylvania has been scandalized by evil legislation, and the county imposed upon by the abstraction of fabulous salaries, all under the auspices of the Republican party. Intoxicated by power the managers of that organization in this state and county, numbering less than half a dozen men, have assumed entire charge of public matters, and in their fierce struggle for personal control and private ownership of public affairs have but recently convulsed the state.

The question of government, with its sacred responsibilities, fostering care and prudent exactions, has been taken away from the people by a junta of men who frame legislation to suit their own private purposes, and change time-honored laws relating to the education of your children into corrupting and debasing channels, within their control, for the easier accomplishment of their private ends.

Not satisfied with taking absolute control of the public business, and so conducting it as to bring the greatest revenue to themselves and the minimum of benefits to you, they have destroyed the confidence of the people in the state government until its acts of assembly are assailed, one after another, in the courts of the commonwealth as odious, unconstitutional and destructive. Their every act is a subject of suspicion, and every movement made by them is regarded as inimical to that kind of government organized for the protection of the masses. In the establishment of a superior court, and in the selection of those composing it, these bosses openly quarreled, and the newspapers of the state were filled with charges of corruption in their appointment, as well as in their subsequent nomination, thus bringing into disrepute a tribunal charged with the duty of protecting life, liberty and property. This private ownership of the great state of Pennsylvania, with its untried candidates for the superior court, extends to this county and city to a degree that is even more distinctly emphasized and more intolerably exercised. Less than three men in this great county, with its half million of population, dominate it as a conquered province.

They name the men who shall fill its offices, fix and assess your taxes, collect them through their chosen agencies, and then disburse them according to their own ideas. Public moneys are regarded as the means of private profit, public offices as private sinecures, and public accountability is disregarded.

These things concern you and your interests, and they relate to matters that involve not only your pride and public spirit, but to your homes, your earnings and investments. A change of men and methods is demanded; a reformation of the most radical type is an imperative public necessity that can only succeed through the minority organization. In this county and city the Democratic party must be the responsible head through which the work may be accomplished.

It is the natural enemy of machine politics, and its existence is a standing menace to the ownership of anything that has not been honestly acquired. Through this organized Democratic minority, whose unchangeable disposition is toward the amelioration of the masses, and which is always courageously assailing maladministration, the reforms essential to this city and county and state must come.

We invite you to join with us in that coming may be promptly and pronounced. We present you candidates of tried integrity, unblemished reputation and free from the taint of bossism, with the assurance in advance that if elected they will be under no obligations except to the

NOT DETERRED BY WEATHER.

FULLY 15,000 PERSONS TURNED OUT THROUGH THE RAIN TO HEAR MR. CAMPBELL.

POSSIBLE SUITS FOR LIBEL.

THE EX-GOVERNOR DETERMINED TO HAVE FALSE STATEMENTS CORRECTED.

INTEREST OF THE PRESIDENT.

He Has Determined to Let Attorney-General Harmon Give Assistance.

GENERAL HASTINGS AT COLUMBUS.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

SANDUSKY, O., Oct. 31.—The finish of ex-Governor Campbell's day of campaigning, which took place in this city to-night, was indeed a blaze of glory. The excitement caused by the coming of the Democratic standard-bearer was remarkable, and he received an ovation thoroughly in keeping with the enthusiasm that was manifest. The great McKinley meeting of last week, upon which thousands of dollars were spent for special trains and equipments for clubs, was totally eclipsed. A delegation of 150 old soldiers from the state home was present, and at least 500 Republicans occupied seats.

The ex-governor made a wonderful speech, denouncing legislative corruption. He took occasion to fairly flay Judge Louis King, of Youngstown, for his defense of Senator Ohl, and his attack upon himself at Lowellville, in Mahoning county, night before last. This speech was full of personalities of the meanest nature. They were denounced as unqualifiedly false, and the epithet of "Lem Ohl's sewer" was applied to the judge amid tremendous cheering.

One of the questions asked by King was whether he (Campbell) had not been paid by Brice to run for governor. This had often been made, and he said, and he had never denied or affirmed it, simply because it was an insult to his manhood and decency. The ex-governor has wired for a retraction of the charges implied in King's speech. The Republican state committee has repudiated him completely. If the retraction is not forthcoming there will be some suits for libel instituted.

One of the sensational things of the day's tour was the exposure by the ex-governor at Port Clinton Harbor, in Ottawa county, at a morning meeting, of a despicable plot to ruin William Reed, the Democratic candidate for representative. He was secretly arrested a few days ago on a serious charges preferred by his sister-in-law, at his home in Ellmore. To-day Mr. Campbell read an affidavit from an attorney named Thomas Marshall, to the effect that he had been approached by Ed Love, through an agent, to take the prosecution of the case. Love is the chairman of the Republican central committee. It is also developed that this committee paid the expenses of the suit. Reed was sick in bed and the officer sent after him was abused because he had not dragged him out.

The expose caused such a storm of indignation that this afternoon the case was called, and the victim dismissed, the woman failing to appear. Mr. Reed then declared the case of blackmail. This information was telegraphed to Mr. Campbell on his way to Sandusky, together with the statement that it has insured Reed's election by a tremendous majority.

The meeting at Fremont, the home of the late President Hayes, was a splendid one, the city opera house being jammed with people, although the day was rainy and cold. Ex-Congressman Wm. Haynes presided. One of the greatest speeches of the day was that of ex-Congressman Dodge Hare, in refutation to the wild-eyed theories of the grindstone statesman, Jacob S. Coxey.

The day was one of triumphs for the ex-governor, no less than 15,000 people listening to him. The Democracy of Erie county believe that the demonstration of to-night means a victory here, because of the fact that it is the stronghold of McKinley Republicanism, and that Governor McKinley has been sent here twice within two weeks to counteract the disaffection that exists.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 31.—Special)—Ex-Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, addressed the Republicans of Columbus to-night upon the issues of the campaign, appearing with Governor McKinley at the Armory hall. Governor Hastings repeatedly named Governor McKinley for the presidency, and in spite of Senator Quay's statement, that the state will be for Reed, pledged the support of Pennsylvania to McKinley. He had just concluded a picture of the hard times, with the statement that better times would come when Bushnell was governor, Foraker a United States senator, and McKinley president of the United States, when a voice from the audience suggested, "We want Pennsylvania to help us to do that."

"When Ohio builds that kind of a structure," replied Governor Hastings, "Pennsylvania will assist."

The chairmen of the state committees and managers of the telegraph companies agreed to-day to compare the election returns next Tuesday night with the vote cast for McKinley and Neal for governor in 1893.

That President Cleveland is interested in the election of ex-Governor Campbell is shown by the following telegram received by Mr. Campbell from Attorney-General Judson Harmon:

"The president is much interested in your success, and has relieved me of some of my engagements, so I can attend the meeting of Saturday night, if desired."

General Harmon will preside at the meeting at Cincinnati Saturday night.

ESTIMATE OF OHIO'S VOTE.

Belief That Campbell Will Be Elected by a Good-Sized Plurality.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 1.—Senator W. C. Gear, who has taken a prominent part in the Democratic state campaign, gave out his estimate of the result of the election as to the general assembly to-day. He figures that the Democrats will have a majority of 13 on joint ballot.

At the Democratic state headquarters, an estimate of the vote (unofficial) was made to-day. It puts the total Democratic vote at 400,000, and the Republican vote at 385,000. This Democratic plurality is understood to agree with Chairman Anderson's estimate of the result, though he has refused to make a public prediction.

L. B. King, formerly chairman of the Republican state central committee, has made allusions to Governor Campbell's financial affairs, and intimated irregularities on the governor's part. Chairman Kurtz, of the Republican executive committee, in response to ex-Governor Campbell's protest against this, has stated that King is not speaking under authority of the committee. This scurrilous attack is no doubt making friends for ex-Governor Campbell.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Nov. 1.—(Special.)—In the hall where he was two months ago drafted as the leader of the Ohio Democracy, ex-Governor James E. Campbell tonight delivered a most sensational speech, to a vast audience of enthusiastic people. The great hall was packed to a point that was uncomfortable and thousands were turned away. This is the home of General A. S. Bushnell, his opponent for governor, and the standard bearer proceeded to arraign him in the strictest fashion for the contemptible work that the Republican state committee has been guilty of within the past few days.

One of the jobs was the circulation of a dodger appealing to the religious prejudice of citizens, and purporting to give an alleged speech delivered by the ex-governor at a convent in Brown county. Holding up one of them, he called upon General Bushnell to either deny or assume the responsibility for the circular, giving him until Sunday morning to do so. If not done by that time, he will proceed to tell some startling truths on Republican candidates on the state ticket, to whom up to this time he had been charitable.

He then ripped up the circular sent out by George Poore, purporting to be the action of a convention of railroad employes. This convention pronounced in favor of General Bushnell for governor, because he had promised to appoint one of the men as railroad commissioner. Ex-Governor Campbell charged that the man who got the promise was Poore himself. He further charged that the Republican committee paid for the hall in which nine men met and held the alleged convention, and that $1,000 was paid to C. A. Emerick and three other men to boom the matter in railroad circles.

The affidavits produced were from three men present at the alleged convention, who declared that no such action was taken at the meeting, which was called for purely social purposes. The appeal of the ex-governor to the railroad men to rebuke such an infamous job was wildly cheered. He read letters from railroad officials in the orders denouncing the job and condemning Poore.

It is likely that the exposure will be a boomerang on the Republicans, ex-Governor Campbell openly charging that they tried to buy the railroad vote at the rate of 21½ cents a head.

The meeting was the largest ever known in Springfield. It was presided over by H. A. Toulmin. Speeches were made by Geo. A. Fairbanks, candidate for attorney-general; Congressman Alex Stone, of St. Paul, Minn., and General E. B. Finley, of Bucyrus.

In reply to the denial of the clerk of the Logan county courts, that he had made the statement that Geo. B. Cox had asked Judge John A. Price for a bribe of $3,000 for the nomination for supreme court judge, General Finley produced the statements of Judges Seney and Day, of the circuit court, that the clerk had made such a statement. The effect was electrical.

Ex-Governor Campbell left to-night for Hamilton, having traveled 1,100 miles in five days, and delivered over 20 speeches.

The opening meeting of to-day's campaigning began at Delaware at 10 o'clock, a fast run being made from Sandusky in order to be there at that time. There is a revolt in Delaware county against the Republican county officials, recent disclosures indicating deep-seated corruption. The Foraker-Bushnell meeting was a distinct failure. That of to-day was a tremendous success, a great parade escorting the candidate to the opera house, where an overflowing audience, one-third of which were Republicans, had assembled. Mr. Campbell's reference to the local corruption, in connection with that in the state administration, was warmly received.

The second set meeting was at Marysville, but on the way a five-minute stop was made at Ostrander, where 30 people were gathered. The demonstration accorded him at Marysville, was, according to the ex-governor, the greatest of the campaign. It is the seat of the stoutest Republican county in the state, yet the whole town seemed to have turned out to greet him at the depot. The city hall was jammed, not one-tenth of those desiring to do so being able to get inside. Fully 50 per cent of those in the hall were Republicans, and the enthusiasm they gave him was gratifying. Marysville is the home of Hon. L. H. Southard, who demanded an investigation of the charges of bribery in the legislature in the Hocking canal steal. This reference on the part of the speaker was enthusiastically cheered.

From Marysville the special train ran to Milford Center for a three-minute stop in order to accommodate a large number of farmers. At St. Paris, the next stop, the party had great difficulty in getting into the city hall, the fire escape of which was black with people, who listened to the speeches through the windows. In the trip from St. Paris to Piqua, the ex-governor had an escort of 20 pretty girls, who marched to the St. George rink in the last named city, and occupied seats on the stage. It is a well-known fact that ex-Governor Campbell is the most popular candidate in Piqua, but the turnout today in his behalf was simply remarkable for size and enthusiasm. Over 3,000 people filled and to his address in the rink.

During the day he was assisted at his meetings by General E. B. Finley, of Bucyrus, and Hon. Thomas J. Cogan, of Cincinnati, and Hon. John B. Peaslee, candidate for lieutenant-governor. Counting the speeches at Springfield in the evening, each of the candidates in the party spoke seven times, to at least 25,000 people.

THEY DIDN'T AGREE.

Hastings and McKinley Differed About the Hard Times.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 1.—In his speech at the armory here last night Governor Hastings used these words: "I am not one of those Republicans who charge the industrial depression from which we are just emerging solely upon the Democrats. These things come in cycles, and the present one would probably have come, although in a mitigated form, if Benjamin Harrison had been elected."

Governor McKinley, who followed him, tried to lay the blame for it all upon the Democratic administration, and this contradiction of the speakers was generally noted and commented upon.

The McKinley element of the local Republicans are in arms against Chairman Kurtz and the state committee, because of the shabby treatment of Governor McKinley last night. The governor was shut out of the great demonstration here three weeks ago, when $10,000 was spent in excursions to get a crowd here, fireworks, and various forms of entertainment. That meeting and the glory of it were reserved for Foraker and Bushnell. The governor's meeting last night was not advertised; no money was spent upon it in any way by the state committee; there was not even a band of music on hand; no parade, and but for the local glee club, which is a McKinley organization, the meeting would have been entirely without embellishments. It was evidently an effort to snub the governor, and his friends are resenting it.

DEMOCRATS ENCOURAGED.

Their Ticket in Westmoreland Will Draw Republican Voters.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

GREENSBURG, Pa., Nov. 1.—Westmoreland Democrats are very much encouraged with the outlook for November 5. The party is united throughout the entire county, and the full vote of the party will be polled. A great many of the better class in the Republican ranks will take this occasion to rebuke the booze and boodle methods of their party, and will either remain away from the polls, or make it doubly sure by going and casting their votes for Mr. Foster.

It is conceded on all sides that the present Democratic county ticket, with Mr. Gaither for judge and Mr. Foster for sheriff, is unusually strong in its representation of better people and better methods in politics. It is this fact that has induced the better Republicans to join in the movement to defeat McConnell and Seanor; and their efforts will, more than likely, result in success.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

FIVE HOURS OF BUTCHERY.

AN EYE-WITNESS'S STORY OF THE TURKISH MASSACRE AND PILLAGE AT TREBIZONDE.

OVER 400 WERE KILLED.

Bales of Plunder Hauled Off by the Victors Without Molestation.

SULTAN IN FEAR OF HIS LIFE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The following statement is taken from private letters received by a gentleman in this city in regard to the recent disturbances in the Trebizond, Turkey:

"The excitement in Trebizond began about October 2, when an attempt was made on the life of the ex-vali of Van. He was shot and wounded by an Armenian revolutionist, who has not yet been captured, and is supposed by the governmen to be concealed somewhere in the city. The excitement of the Turks was of course greatly increased on hearing matters in Constantinople. They seemed to infer that all the Armenians were banded together and in armed rebellion against the government. The Turks themselves represented that they were afraid of an attack from the Armenians, and even in some cases took measures to put their families in places of safety.

"On Friday night, October 4, there were extensive movements of armed men on the streets. About 11 o'clock they seemed to disperse, and nothing specially worthy of mention occurred through the night. On Saturday, October 5, the excitement in the town was very intense. The consuls had a consultation, and, going in a body to the vali, earnestly pressed him to arrest those who were exciting the people to acts of outrage. The vali declined to do so, but promised in his own way to do the right thing. Until Monday, October 7, matters seemed to be quieting down, when an incident stirred up the excitement anew. On the previous Friday night the son of a leading Turk of the town was wounded on the street, some say by one of his own companions, others that he was shot by an Armenian whom he was trying to arrest. On Monday he died, and the funeral revived the excitement in an intensified form, and loud and many were the threats of massacre that night, and hundreds of the Armenians rushed to places of safety. The next morning, October 8, all dispersed, in the hope that the danger was past. Men went to their shops, and were encouraged to open them, as they had not done for two or three days.

"Suddenly, like a clap of thunder in a clear sky, the trouble began. Unsuspecting people walking along the streets were shot down ruthlessly. Men standing or sitting quietly at their shop doors were instantly stopped with a bullet through their heads or hearts. The aim of the Turks was deadly, and I have heard of no wounded men. Some were slashed with swords until life was extinct. The Turks passed through the quarters where only old men, women and children remained, killing the men and large boys, generally permitting the women and younger children to live. For five hours this horrid work of inhuman butchery went on, the cracking of musketry, sometimes like a volley from a platoon of soldiers, but more often single shots from near and distant points, the crashing in of doors, and the thud, thud, of sword blows sounded in our ears. Then the sound of musketry died away, and the work of looting began.

"Every Armenian shop in the market was gutted, and the victors in this cowardly and brutal way glutted themselves with the spoils. For hours bales of broadcloth, cotton goods and other conceivable kind of merchandise passed along without molestation to the homes of the spoilers. The intention evidently was to impoverish and as near as possible to blot out the Armenians of this town. So far as appearance went, the police and the soldiers distinctly aided in this savage work. They were mingled with the Armenians, and so far as we could see, made not the least effort to check the armed men. Apparently they took care to see that the right ones, that is the Armenians, were killed; also that an offer of surrender might be made to all that were found unarmed. To any found with arms no quarter was given, but large numbers were shot down without any proffer of this kind. This talk of surrender would seem to be on the supposition that all were in an attitude of resistance. One poor fellow when called on to surrender thought he was called on to give up his religion, and when he refused, he was hacked to pieces in the presence of his wife and children.

"While I write the town is in a great stir because news has come that the village Armenians, thoroughly armed, are on their way to attack the town. The real fact, however, seems to be that the massacre is extending to the villages, but the constant effort is to show that this affair is only the quelling of an insurrection—like Sassoun. Not one of the perpetrators of these outrages has been arrested or disarmed. All have moved about with the utmost freedom to accomplish their nefarious purposes.

"On the other hand many of the Armenians are in prison. While I write the wails of the newly bereaved fall on my ears. Some in suspense wait to know the fate of their missing ones; others rejoice at greeting them again. Throngs fill the schools that are under foreign protection and the consulates. There is no telling how many have perished. Four hundred is a moderate estimate, probably the figure would reach much higher, and how far the massacre will sweep through the villages, remains to be seen."

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A Constantinople dispatch to the "Times" says that, having put the Armenian question on the track of settlement, Kiamil Pasha has asked the sultan to relieve him of the grand viziership, which have exhausted him, and which demands the physical and mental energies of a younger man. The sultan, in reply, peremptorily declared that he could not dispense with his services. The dispatch adds that official news has been received in Constatinople of fresh disturbances in Erzeroum, Orfah and Zeitun. Fifty persons have been killed and wounded at Erzerpum.

EARTHQUAKE AT ROME.

The Vatican Shaken, but the Pope Was Not Alarmed.

ROME, Nov. 1.—An earthquake shock was felt here at 4:38 this morning. People ran panic-stricken into the streets, and a serious disaster was for a time apprehended. Happily, the first shock seems to have ended the subterraneous disturbance, and the frightened inhabitans returned to their homes. No serious damage was done. Several houses were slightly cracked, a few chimneys fell, and the walls of the barracks of the Swiss guard at the Vatican were slightly cracked.

Some idea of the alarm created may be gathered from the fact that the prison of Regina Colli was so badly shaken that the terrified prisoners broke out into open revolt and tried to escape from the building. The situation became so serious that the troops from a neighboring barrack were hastily summoned, and it was not until they had surrounded and taken possession of the prison that order was restored. The inmates were driven back at the point of the bayonet to their cells.

The Vatican buildings were severely shaken, but the pope was perfectly tranquil throughout the disturbance. The thoughts of his holiness were not for himself, but for other people in danger. He sent to the nearest police depot to inquire if there had been any loss of life or serious damage to property, and his holiness was much relieved when he was informed that the damage done was slight.

The series of shocks lasted about 11 seconds. Two clocks in the observatory were stopped, and the old tower of the Roman college was cracked. Shocks were also felt at Rocca di Papa; but, although the people were thrown into a panic, no serious damage was done.

MASSACRE AT BITLIS.

About 800 Armenians Were Killed by the Turks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 31.—A sensation has been caused here by a report, generally believed to be correct, that three Armenian notabilities of Trebizond, including a prominent ecclesiastic, are to be executed, on the ground that they are responsible for the recent rioting there.

According to statements made in Armenian circles, about 800 Armenians were killed during the fighting at Bitlis with the Turks. The loss of the latter is said to have been trifling.

Advices from Moosh say that the leading Armenians from that locality have been conferring with the representative Turks of that city and neighborhood as to the means to be adopted in order to prevent the outbreak there of disorders similar to those which have occurred recently in different parts of Armenia, and which have resulted in so much bloodshed. It is added that the Turks stipulated that the American missionaries, who are distributing relief to the suffering people of Sassoun, withdraw from there in three days; otherwise, the Turkish nobabilities claim, they fear there will be a massacre such as has just occurred at Bitlis.

In view of the critical situation outlined above, the United States ambassador, Alexander W. Terrell, has advised the American missionaries to withdraw temporarily from Sassoun. At the same time Mr. Terrell has notified the Turkish government that the United States will hold it responsible for the lives of the American missionaries. The United States ambassador has taken a firm stand in the matter, and nothing will be left undone which will in any way insure the safety of the missionaries. The British charge d'affairs, the Hon. M. Herbert, had made representations to the porte of a nature identical with those of Mr. Terrell. The result is that the government has decided to send troops to protect the missionaries.

But here another complication arises. The Kurds of Sassoun are only held in check by the presence there of the missionaries, fearing to commit excesses in their presence, and having threatened to murder the Armenians after the departure of the missionaries. Therefore, in any case fresh troubles are feared, unless the authorities take special measures for the protection of the Armenians. The mere presence there of Turkish troops is far from being a sufficient guarantee against a repetition at Sassoun of the bloodshed which has recently occurred in other parts of Armenia, and nothing but the most energetic action, it is asserted, can avert a serious disturbance.

In view of these facts the Armenian patriarch has appealed to the different embassies here to intervene in time to prevent another massacre. The Turkish officials in reply again assert that all the recent outbreaks here and in Armenia are nothing more than the work of the Hintchek, an Armenian secret society, which it says has provoked all the riots.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A dispatch to the "Standard" from Constantinople says that disturbances are threatened in Arabia, and the ministers are hurrying reinforcements to the Red sea. The Arabs, the correspondent avers, dislike the Turkish rule as much as the Armenians do.

THINK GOMEZ IS LEAVING.

Spaniards Argue the Cubans Are Wearying of the Struggle.

MADRID, Oct. 31.—A Havana dispatch received here says that Maximo Gomez, the leader of the insurgent forces in the province of Puerto Principe, announces that he is going to Santo Domingo to recruit his health, but that it is stated there he really goes to New York. The news, the dispatch says, is considered proof that the rebels are becoming discouraged, and that Gomez's troops are about to disband.

HAVANA, Oct. 31.—According to a Madrid dispatch dated October 28, "El Liberal" said that the statements made by Captain-General Martinez de Campos in an interview cabled to Madrid and printed in the "Imparcial," of that city, were badly received in military and political circles. Senor Sagasta, the ex-premier, is quoted as having said, after reading the interview: "This is not the time for words, but for action."

The captain-general of Cuba, when this observation was communicated to him, cabled to Senor Sagasta, asking him if he had been correctly reported. Sagasta replied that such were his sentiments, but he did not intend to apply them as a criticism to Campos. The captain-general will endeavor to ascertain if the "Imparcial" intended its rendition of Senor Sagasta's words as a reflection upon him.

The landing of the fillbustering expedition commanded by Carlos Manuel Cespedes near Guantanamo is confirmed in official circles here. In addition, another smaller expedition is said to have landed on the east coast with arms and ammunition. Cespedes is said to have 107 men with him.

The Soledad, a small steamer on the Canneo river, plying between Cienfuegoes and a plantation in that district, was recently captured by the colored insurgent leader Sama, who robbed the passengers and took possession of all the provisions on board. The insurgents have derailed and overturned an engine at the Carcas plantation in order to prevent the passage of trains over the road there.

Lieutenant-General Sabas Marin has been appointed to take charge of the governor-general's office of the island, with Lieutenant-General Luis Pando as chief of staff, General Campos remaining general-in-chief of Cuba. General Salcedo will return from Spain to take command of the first division in the province of Santiago de Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—A mass-meeting of Cuban sympathizers was held tonight. Corporal Tanner, ex-commissioner of pensions, presided. The feature of the evening was the address by General Quesada, the Cuban patriot, who described at length the oppressions put upon the Cubans, which had engendered the rebellion, its character and extent. The other speakers were Simon Wolf, W. A. Croffut, Dr. Rankin, president of Howard university, and John A. Joyce. Resolutions of sympathy were adopted.

Timber Men Rejoicing.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Oct. 31.—Steady rain has been falling here for 12 hours, and all timber men are rejoicing over the prospect of a rise. One hundred thousand saw logs were in the Big Sandy, Guyandotte and Twelve Pole rivers awaiting water. This is the first rain in the back counties since early in July.

A Solid Foundation.

The great building up powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla are wonderful. By purifying and enriching the blood Hood's Sarsaparilla cures disease and establishes health upon a solid foundation.

"My father has been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has done him a great deal of good. He does not have that tired feeling any more."—Effie Stratoff, 173 Banner avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

"My mother has taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and it gives her an appetite and makes her sleep at night."—Willis Storch, Mt. Oliver, Pa.

AN EARTHQUAKE OF WIDE RANGE.

MADE THE GROUND TREMBLE OVER A LARGE PORTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

DESTROYED A FEW HOUSES.

But No Great Damage Done, and No Person Killed.

CAUSED FISSURES IN MISSOURI.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Severe earthquake shocks were felt over a large portion of the United States at an early hour this morning. Reports indicate that the seismic disturbance was felt as far east as western Pennsylvania; west as far as Central Missouri and Wisconsin; north to the great lakes, and south through Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana to New Orleans. The shocks were most severe in the Mississippi valley. Buildings are reported wrecked at some places in Missouri, Tennessee and Alabama, but so far as known there was no loss of life, though there are unconfirmed rumors that several persons were injured. At many places the trembling of the earth was accompanied by rumbling noises, but not at all points. The average duration of the shocks was 1½ minutes.

Prof. F. E. Nipher, of the Washington university, located at St. Louis, who has taken a deep interest in the study of earthquakes, said to an Associated Press representative to-day:

"To the best of my knowledge this is the most severe earthquake in this country since the New Madrid earthquake, in southwestern Missouri, in 1811. As far as I can determine now, the direction of this vibration was from north to south, or probably from northeast to southwest."

In this city the shock was felt at 5:11 a. m., and lasted about 25 seconds. Employes of the telegraph and telephone companies felt it particularly. Upon the eleventh floor of the Western Union building the shocks were quiet noticeable, so much so that some of the men were thrown against their desks with a good deal of force. No damage was done, but in many houses pictures were thrown to the floor and crockery broken. The shock was unaccompanied by any audible rumbling, coming in gently from the lake, and disappearing across the prairies of the west. In the wooden houses of Huena park and other Northside suburbs the shaking up was so perceptible that many persons dashed out of their houses in scanty clothing. During the shock and for several hours after the electricity in the atmosphere was more than oppressive to persons of a nervous temperament.

Much the same results are reported from scores of cities and towns in Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama, but in a few places the shocks were more severe. At Gadsden, Ala., several houses were wrecked and a number of people injured.

A telegram from Charlestown, Mo., says after the first shock at 5:06 a. m. the earth's surface continued to vibrate for fully 20 minutes. Hundreds of chimneys were toppled down, and plate glass in several store fronts was broken to bits. The brick Methodist church was badly shattered, and the plastering knocked from a hundred or more interiors. In the country, four miles south of Charlestown, the crust of the earth was broken in 50 places, and from the fissures water and sand are gushing in considerable volumes. The same thing is reported in districts further south and also at Big Lake, a small village north of Charlestown. This is a part of the old volcano region, which was overwhelmed and nearly destroyed by an earthquake 80 years ago.

At Jackson, Miss., the shock continued for more than a minute. It is feared the capital building will collapse, there now being some cracks a foot wide in the walls of the third story, and the building generally is in a state of decay and is a constant source of danger to the employes.

At Cincinnati many persons were thrown out of their beds, including Chief of Police Deitsch. The city hall was severely shaken. The furniture was thrown about, and several persons on duty there ran out. The city workhouse was violently shaken, and inmates just getting up were thoroughly alarmed.

At Indianapolis guests in the hotels were so frightened that they ran down stairs but half dressed. The shocks were felt all over Indiana. At New Albany a church wall fell in and crushed an organ.

In Ohio, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Toledo, Akron, Zanesville, Gallipolis and other points report distinct shocks about 5 a. m., which continued from 20 seconds to 1 minute. The rocking was apparently from north to south. No damage is reported at any place beyond knocking pictures from walls and crockery from shelves.

Among other places which report having felt shocks were Atlanta, Ga., New Orleans, Aberdeiv, Miss.; Nashville, Memphis, Chattanooga, Brentwood and Dresden, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; St. Louis, Kansas City, Springfield and St. Joseph, Mo.; Niles and Kalamazoo, Mich.; Janesville, Wis., and points in West Virginia and western Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The weather bureau reports that the shock of the earthquake was felt here at 6:03¾ a. m. Prof. Marvin, who has charge of the seismograph, found the record of the earthquake on his instrument this morning. It showed that the vibration was very feeble. It began at 6:03¾ and continued for three-fourths of a minute.

PHENOMENON OF THE QUAKE.

Small Streams in Indiana Suddenly Filled With Water.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 31.—An interesting point for specialists to consider in connection with the earthquake this morning is the fact that a number of the small Indiana streams, having their source in the southern border of the gas belt, have suddenly filled with water.

No rains have occurred in this state for months to swell the streams, and in the case of Honey creek, in the eastern part of Bartholomew county, it had gone dry several weeks ago, the water standing only in pools here and there. This week it is filled to the brim, and in some places has overflowed and washed away fences on the adjoining farms.

Sugar creek, that runs near Edinburg, Johnson county, was nearly dry, but to-day it is reported to be nearly filled. Smaller streams rising in the Hancock county gas territory have shown similar phenomena.

No one can explain whence the water comes, and it is offered that the sinking of the earth in the gas belt has afforded new outlets for underground water courses, thus feeding the streams. In the case of Honey creek, the records show that previous to the Charleston earthquake, August 1, 1886, the stream acted as it has now. The phenomenon was repeated previous to the quake on September 26, 1876, both of these two quakes having been strongly felt in Indiana.

A Solid Foundation.

The great building up powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla are wonderful. By purifying and enriching the blood Hood's Sarsaparilla cures disease and establishes health upon a solid foundation.

"My father has been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has done him a great deal of good. He does not have that tired feeling any more."—Effie Stratoff, 173 Banner avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

"My mother has taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and it gives her an appetite and makes her sleep at night."—Willis Storch, Mt. Oliver, Pa.

Findlay Shocked by a Quake.

FINDLAY, O., Nov. 1.—An earthquake shock was experienced here last night about 11 o'clock. Houses rocked and shutters banged. Many people ran from their houses thinking that Halloween revellers were bombarding them.

There's a Wonderful Difference

In teeth. On some the enamel is very thin. The tendency of SOZODONT is to strengthen and whiten this delicate sheathing, and also to impart fragrance to the breath.

THEY WERE FORGERIES.

The Deeds by Which Minnie Williams's Property Was Lost.

FT. WORTH, Tex., Oct. 31.—Attorney Ireland Hampton, who yesterday made application to be appointed administrator of the estate of Minnie Williams, is doing it in the interest of heirs, at whose instance Attorney Capps visited Chicago last summer. From this move of Mr. Hampton it is evident that an attempt will be made here to establish the death of the Williams girls, and, further, that the deeds on record here alienating Minnie Williams's interest in the property, are forgeries. It is understood that on the final hearing of this application all the facts concerning the Williams girls and their fate, which Mr. Capps gleaned while in Chicago, will be judiciously developed.

HE HAS GIVEN MILLIONS.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER ADDS $3,000,000 MORE TO THEM.

Chicago University the Beneficiary of His Great Munificence.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—The largest donation ever made to an educational institution at one time by one man, to-day became the gift to the Chicago university when F. T. Gates, representing John D. Rockefeller, announced to the trustees of the institution that the eastern capitalist had determined to add $3,000,000 to his already munificent donations. The announcement was made at a meeting of the trustees, at which there were present Martin A. Ryerson, president of the board; Dr. W. R. Harper, president of the university; Dr. F. W. Goodspeed, secretary; D. L. Shorey, D. I. Hamilton, Willard A. Smith, Andrew McLeish, Edward Goodman, Charles L. Hutchinson, H. H. Kohlsaat, W. H. Warden and H. A. Rust, controller of the university. The meeting had been called for the purpose of conferring with Mr. Gates, who it was understood was in the city as Mr. Rockefeller's representative to talk about the needs of the great institution of learning. Before the conversation had been carried on, a great while, Mr. Gates read the following communication from Mr. Rockefeller, dated New York, October 30.

"To the Trustees of the University of Chicago, T. W. Goodspeed, Secretary:

"Gentlemen—I will contribute to the University of Chicago $1,000,000 for endowment, payable January 1, 1896, in cash, or at my option, in approved interest-bearing securities at their face market value.

"I will contribute in addition $2,000,000, for endowment, or otherwise, as I may designate, payable in cash, or at my option, in approved interest-bearing securities, at their face market value, but only in amounts equal to the contributions of others in cash or its equivalent, not hitherto promised, as the same shall be received by the university. This pledge shall be void as to any portion of the sum herein promised, not on or before payable on the above terms, on or before January 1, 1900. Yours very truly,

"JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER."

There had been on intimation of the intention of Mr. Rockefeller to bestow any such gift upon the university. Some time ago a committee representing the trustees, proposed a visit to Mr. Rockefeller for the purpose of conferring with him regarding the needs of the university. Mr. Rockefeller replied that a trip to the east would be unnecessary, and announced that he would send Mr. Gates to Chicago to represent him. To the latter gentleman the trustees said that they needed about $4,500,000 to place the university in a position to do the work that had originally been outlined for it.

Of this latest gift $1,000,000 goes to the university unconditionally. To the remaining $2,000,000 the proviso is attached that the trustees are to raise a similar amount or its equivalent between this time and the beginning of the year 1900. The trustees say it has not the least fear of being unable to raise the full amount, and assert that the entire $3,000,000 is already as good as theirs.

It is the purpose of the university trustees to acquire more land for a campus and also to erect all the buildings originally planned. When these are completed, it is said, the Chicago university will be the finest and best equipped institution of learning in the world.

Mr. Rockefeller's generosity to the university in past years is well known. Not only was he its principal founder, but his interest in its welfare has been constantly on the increase. He had already given the institution $4,400,000, and the additional endowment announced to-day will swell the total amount to $7,600,000.

Kate Drexel School Burned.

HURON, S. D., Nov. 2.—The St. Stephen mission, on the Crow Creek reservation, 25 miles from Highmore, has been totally destroyed by fire. The buildings were erected by Miss Kate Drexel, nine years ago for an Indian school, and were under the supervision of the Sisters. The loss is $25,000, partially covered by insurance. Several Indian children narrowly escaped being burned to death. The buildings will be rebuilt.

Almost four-fifths of all the suffering in the world comes from disorders of the kidneys.

IN ALL SORTS OF WEATHER!

Exposure puts a hard strain on the kidneys. This cold, chilly fall weather brings backaches to hundreds of people. Kidneys get out of order, uric acid is not carried off, and aches and pains innumerable result.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Are the sovereign remedy. They regulate the kidneys and promote healthy action.

W. C. Ahlers, 41 Buchanan street, Allegheny, sufferes for years from kidney troubles brought on by exposure.

"I suffered everything," he says. "Backache and headache. My urine was unnatural; scalded me; came in great quantities; caused me almost constant suffering. Nothing I tried did me any good until I got Doan's Kidney Pills. They gave me almost immediate relief, stopped the pains, regulated the urine, and made me feel like a new man. I now feel perfectly well in every way."

Doan's Kidney Pills cost 50 cents at any drug store.

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., Sole Agents, Buffalo, N. Y.

MADE HOLMES BREAK DOWN.

HE SOBBED CONVULSIVELY WHILE MISS YOKE GAVE HER TESTIMONY.

WOULD NOT RECOGNIZE HIM.

Possibility That the Evidence Will Be Closed To-Day.

NO TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—For about 30 minutes to-day the nerve at which all men marveled forsook Holomes, and, bowed and broken, he sank his head into his hands a ndsobbed like a child. Meanwhile, Miss Yoke, the woman he persists in calling his wife, and upon whom he had pinned his highest hope, sat two yards away, relating a story that slowly, but surely, tightened the noose on his neck.

The case progressed so swiftly to-day that but few witnesses remain to be heard before the closing of the commonwealth's case. Then the defense will open, and, in spite of Holmes's statement, that he would himself testify, and also call Miss Yoke, his counsel privately stated to-night that the defense would offer no evidence, but submit the case on argument alone. And they expressed supreme confidence in his acquittal.

The first witness called to-day was Sidney L. Samuels, a member of the bar of Ft. Worth, Tex. He testified that the note for $5,000, signed Benton T. Lyman, was drawn up by him, because Holmes, who was in Ft. Worth in May, 1894, going by the name of H. M. Pratt, wanted to borrow that amount of money by mortgaging property, for which he claimed to be agent for Lyman. Subsequently Pratt claimed to have lost it, and told witness he had drawn up a second note similar to this. The note was originally drawn to the order of B. P. Samuels, brother of the witness. The note was not indorsed nor the loan made, however. Witness identified both the original note and the substitute, Mr. Graham seeking to prove that the note was never a legal document.

Holmes's Several Wives.

Inspector Gary, of the insurance company, was recalled to show that Miss Yoke was not Holmes's legal wife. Gary testified that he saw Mrs. Holmes in Willamette, and she was not Miss Yoke. Holmes also gave him, in Moyamensing prison, a letter to his Willamette wife.

At this point a side door in the room was opened and Miss Yoke, or Mrs. Howard, the alleged wife, was ushered in. She was at once called to the stand, and gave her testimony in a whisper, which was interpreted by the crier. For the first time Holmes broke down. He gazed steadily at her for a few seconds. His hands twitched nervously and his lips opened and closed, but she carefully avoided meeting his eyes. Then he suddenly bentforward over the little desk in his dock and tears began to trickle down his cheeks. He drew his handkerchief out and for a moment or two sobbed. Then quickly recovering himself, he dried his eyes and bowed his head, busily engaged himself with his notes, but still occasionally giving way to a sob.

Georgiana Yoke, for so she gave her name, is a tall, slender woman of about 25 years, with flaxen hair and blue eyes. She was tastefully attired in black. She testified that she knew the prisoner in St. Louis, in 1894, under the name of H. H. Holmes and H. M. Howard. When he was in jail there she procured a lawyer to get him out. Holmes came to Philadelphia and Miss Yoke came here in August, 1894, and was met by Holmes, who took her to a boarding house at 1905 North Elerworth street. She remained there all the time she was in Philadelphia, four weeks.

Graham then put a series of questions to fix Holmes's whereabouts on the day the murder is supposed to have been committed.—Sunday, September 2, 1894. Miss Yoke replied:

TRAITS SHOWN IN FORELOCKS.

MASTER OF A NEW SCIENCE READS THE CHARACTERS OF EIGHT GREAT MEN.

HILL GIVES WAY TO WORRY.

Carlisle, Honest and Unselfish, Whitney, Independent and Capable.

MCKINLEY, REED AND MORTON.

(WRITTEN FOR THE POST.)

By his forelock's curve,
Discover if he stand or swerve!
—Old Canto.

With a piece of paper upon which were drawn lines copied from the indentations of plaster casts and colored like the human heads of the originals, an interviewer dropped into the apartments of an exponent of the new science of forelocks to ask him a few questions.

The said exponent of the science of the hair, and particularly of the brow and forelock, was seated in a darkened room, across one end of which the sunlight fell in a brilliant gleam. It struck a row of heads standing upon pedestals and set them out like tombs in a churchyard upon a dark night.

"Don't ask me any questions," said the scientist abruptly when the business had been made known. "I do not want to explain my art, nor do I want you to explain your heads to me. Place the first one upon that bust of Napoleon and walk toward me. Seat yourself quietly and wait until I speak. Reading the science of the brow must be done in quiet and intense study, for no note of the wrinkles can be taken as in the science of palmistry.

"Well, well," laughed the scientist before the interviewer had seated himself. "You are trying to play a trick upon me. You are giving me a man like Napoleon in many respects, yet unlike him in others.

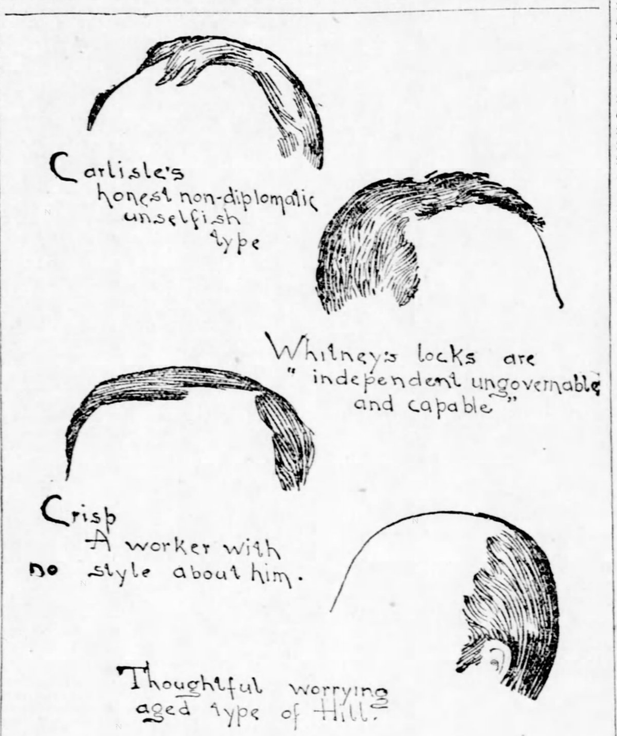
"That dipping front lock," gazing musingly upon the low points upon the forelock of Secretary Carlisle, "speaks of independence and unruliness. That man is headstrong. He may come out eff right or he may come out wrong, but you are not going to turn him by calling him names. He will go all the more stubbornly. There are bare, thoughtful places each side the forelock, where Napoleon had his bumps of failure.

"But this man has a peculiar curve of the hair, not a becoming curve, but a careful, cautious one that will keep him going pretty near right. He isn't a diplomat. There isn't a single real curl in his hair. He isn't one of what you would call 'the wealthy curled darlings of the nation' by any means. But he is honest. Well! Bring on the next one!

"Now you have the curled, wealthy darling over whom Shakespeare gloats, without mistake," smiled the lock-reader, glancing at the locks of Morton curling around the smooth brow.

"That man has what we call the double curve of the forelock. The first curve is from the roots and means 'ability to please.' You never saw a person whose hair crinkled just at the roots who could not say and do very pleasant things if he wanted to. The second curve denotes ability. The man whose hair takes a pretty curve at the tips is a genius. He can do a great many things well.

"Among others he has executive ability. He keeps a great deal within those curves, too. When you want a good, permanent stand-by statesman, or diplomat, or helper, look for one whose hair does not curl tight, but is inclined to twist at the longest ends.


Carlisle's honest non-diplomatic unselfish type
Whitney's locks are "independent ungovernable and capable"
Crisp
A worker with no style about him.
Thoughtful worrying aged type of Hill.

FOUR LEADING DEMOCRATS.

forelock, was hung upon the front of the lay figure. "That is the thoughtful, worrying, aged type. It reminds me of those lines of Wordsworth:

That killed the bloom before its time,
And blanched, without the owner's crime,
The most resplendent hair.

"The man who owns that head, with the smooth locks, falling peaceably at the back, spent his boyhood crying over the fortunes of Bruce and the hardships of Washington at Valley Forge. He probably has got over crying now, but I think he can always squeeze out a tear over a pan of spilled milk. He is sensitive, conscientious, loyal and absolutely devoted to his convictions.

"Never a bald man but had convictions. They wore the early locks off his head. If the forelocks disappear before he is 25 it is due to physical causes, but with the fading forelock at 35 there goes a batch of worrying convictions.

"This man could be very ugly if aroused, and he would be a man for a party rather than a man for one man. His locks gathering at the back of the brain show that he is a socialist in the sense of liking a great number of people—a whole party, rather than indulging in one-man idolatry. But about his other preferences? For home? The other sex, do you mean? Now, frankly, you must let me off here, because I can't see the weakening toward anything feminine.

"Dear, dear," said the reader of the methodical looks of Crisp, of Georgia, "what a hard-working brow we have. That man never made a big mistake in his life; rather let us say a big error. He went with his own, for his own and true to his own, from world without end. But wouldn't he be precise in a public position. Look at that low side parting. I verily believe

He could distinguish and divide
A hair 'twixt south and southwest side.

"That man at home would be very pliable, perhaps hen-pecked. In public positions he would be the most honest of any you have shown me, and that is saying a great deal. He would be poor always; a man who would not filch a stamp. In diplomacy he would be strong and in popularity mighty; for, if I mistake not, he has a memory. Memories go with that deep, irregular lock on the brow. He would recall names, keep books well and be a first-rate man always. He isn't so very much of a fighter as he might be. His fighting is more outside than inside, for he loves peace. But we don't want all to be fighters.

"Like that man. He is a fighter in earnest."

The forelock of McKinley hung in the brilliant light, and each particular hair showed its leanings.

"I'm going to begin by hating that man," said the reader. "He has strong convictions, and if they are against mine, I might as well have none at all, for he would down me. That rounding sweep from the parting to the other side—that pompadour curl—tells of a mind that can and will carry its own. This man is a passionate and mighty thinker. He will evolve schemes with night work and carry them with him to the grave, bending others his way every step.

"What are his schemes like unto? I don't know. I can show you from the straight down movement of the locks at the side of the head that they are unselfish. I can prove from the upward dip in the middle of the forehead that they mean great self-respect. The curl at the roots betokens popularity, and, all in all, he's a character. Can't help being one with that top-lock.

"Come, come! More diplomacy! Do you think I don't know the diplomats?" asked the forelock expert, as the wavy coiffure of Allison, of Iowa, was placed before him. "That man is one who sticks to a thing in a gentle way until he gets it. He is one who compromises while yielding little; one who would hold a position forever and forever, and one who would be the proper man to act as a go-between, even in such a muddle as Corea and Japan.

"I like him. I think you would. He is capable and I think he isn't quite as rich as others might be in his position. There is an openness to the forelock that tells a deal of self-sacrifice. I think he would be a good man to carry party schemes into fulfillment, or better still, to settle disputes and bring about a good feeling.

"What, you have no more forelocks? I am sorry for it! I am in the reading mood now, whetted up by these capital ones you've brought me, and I'd like to see some more just as good. If you come across any bring them up to me. I'd enjoy reading such a study in bright human nature, in as many volumes as possible."

C. S. RUSSELL.

Reed's sweeping forelock.
Wavy vigorous type of Allison.
Mc Kinley's self assertive type
Austere diplomatic curves of - Morton

FRONT RANK REPUBLICANS.

making a seawave upon his forehead. He may look out for himself a little too much to suit you, as he isn't of the self-sacrificing type, but you will not mind that, because he will be so smart."

"I wouldn't get into trouble with that man," said the forelock exponent, as Whitney's parting and stubble were placed upon the bust with the broad light falling upon him.

"He is spunky. He will and he won't. Look at that parting. See it stand on either side of the line. If that man takes it in his head to go shooting in Africa for a year he is going to do it, and he will make the elephants respect him. If he wants to sail the foreign seas for a couple of seasons, he isn't going to stay at home for anybody. If you can trap him and put him in harness you've got a good man. Look at that side curve of the hair, how it grows out toward the face. Here is immense financial ability. A man that starts out on new things. Never mind what the bumps are.

"Look at the dip of the hair toward the nose. It all stands out like the fretful porcupine, and this should be a warning not to stand in this man's way, unless you want him to either knock you over or give you a wide walk-around. You see distinct characteristics in the way the hair lays snugly in little clumps this way and that way. He has a thousand aims, each complete in its own way.

"I pity that man," sighed the lock-reader, rubbing his own high forehead, as another drawing, that of Senator ... s

AGES OF ANIMALS.

Some Beasts and Birds Live a Surprisingly Long Time.

Many animals live to a surprising age, retaining their vitality so long that it is difficult for man to count their years. Of all, says an exchange, the oldest, or rather the one retaining to greatest longevity, is the Greenland whale, which, if the inferences from its growth be correct, lasts between three and four hundred years.

The king of beasts probably prowls his native heath threescore and ten years, for even in confinement he has been known to liva this period. A lion known as Pompey remained in the Tower of London over 70 years, and his age was unknown when captured. Another, brought from the River Gambi, died at the age of 63. Leopards, bears and tigers live about 25 or 30 years, the camel 40 and more, the rhinoceros and hippopotamus from 70 to 80, and the elephant certainly from 140 to 150. Ajax, the famous warrior, captured an elephant from Porus, a king of India, and inscribed upon a brass plate the history of the victory. After this was securely fastened the animal was set at liberty, and it turned up 350 years afterward, still having the plate recording the story!

The tortoise lives an astonishing time. Several specimens of the Indian variety are to be seen in the zoological gardens of London, promenading in their quiet fashion, though each is known to be over 200 years old. Two very antiquated tortoises reside near York, England, which were brought from Rochelle soon after the siege of 1628, and were personally acquainted, in all probability, with Joan of Arc. A document called the Bishop's Barn, among the archives of Peterborough cathedral, contains some astonishing details of a tortoise which dwelt in the palace garden over 200 years. The bishop's predecessor remembered it over 60 years, and he was the seventh bishop whose miter had been seen by the venerable reptile. Its shell was perforated and attached to a chain so that it might roam the garden without a keeper or straying away. Another tortoise appeared at Lambeth palace about the year 1625, during Archbishop Laud's residence there, but it died in 1753, through the neglect of the gardener.

Some of the birds live to a green old age also. Falcons and ravens themselves celebrate their golden weddings, as they attain to a hundred years and more; pelicans and herons live 50 years; peacocks, 20; hawks, 30; geese a hundred; nightingales over 10; domestic fowls 10 years; and thrushes and other wood and field birds acquire from eight to nine, while wrens do not survive three years.

The age to which a swan may live is differently estimated. Bacon said a hundred, and Goldsmith declared 300. Certainly, in 1627 a swan lived in Holland, in the town of Alkmar, wearing a collar dated 1527, and in Molleson's museum, England, there is a stuffed bird known to fame as the "old swan of Dun," which died in 1823, aged 200 years.

Sioux in Three Churches.

It is said that of the 50,000 Indians belonging to the Sioux tribe, 4,000 belong to the Episcopal, Presbyterian and Congregational churches.

COREAN QUEEN MAY BE ALIVE.

IT IS POSSIBLE SHE IS IN A MOUNTAIN RETREAT OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

SECRET PLACE OF HIDING.

The Story of an American Who Enjoyed Her Favor.

HE EXPECTS HER TO RETURN.

(WRITTEN FOR THE POST.)

The discovery of a queer old mountain retreat, owned by the King of Corea and accessible from the palace through private avenues, seems an important revelation in the uncertainty that at present prevails in Corean diplomatic circles, and threatens the lives of the members of the royal family. Mr. Ralph Cooke, whose uncle is the only American merchant doing business in the "Hermit Kingdom," while residing in Seoul was once shown this ancient hiding place; and in spite of all reports to the contrary, he is of the opinion that the queen is still alive—that instead of being murdered, she is living there in seclusion. He places no confidence in the report of the recovery of her body, recollecting that in the closing scene of a precarious royal Corean tragedy the alleged murder of the queen received the same chimerical confirmation.

"My knowledge of Corean affairs," said Mr. Cooke, when I met him recently, "teaches me to discredit any report in confirmation of the death of the queen, and here are my reasons for doing so in a nutshell: There are parties who want the Corean people to believe her majesty dead. They have been trying to murder her for years, but have been baffled in every attempt, as she has always been on her guard, prepared to hide herself on any occasion of an uprising against her; and I do not believe she has been killed now, especially knowing her easy means of escape. Meanwhile the report of the murder and its supposed confirmation serves the interested parties just as well. All they want is to separate her from the king, and make the Coreans believe she is no more. For this reason I would place no confidence in any report coming from Japanese sources, as I know that while the triumphant Niphons can hypnotize the king into agreeing to their demands, the queen's policy has always been "Corea for Coreans," and she has great influence. The Japs well know that their success in controlling Corea depends on the credence of the queen's death, since by this the backbone of Corean patriotism will be effectually broken, as the queen's followers will give way if made to believe that their leader is dead. No, I decidedly believe that her majesty is in hiding in the queer old fortress in Seoul mountains."

Mr. Cooke believes himself to be the only foreigner who ever set foot in this retreat, and says he has never seen mention of it in any of the English publications that treat of this queer old nation. During the year since he returned to this country he has not mentioned the interesting adventure in such a way that it could get into public print. Having lived many years in Corea in the family of an American whose wife is a warm supporter of the queen, and being familiar with the customs and language of the Coreans, it is not at all surprising that he was taken into the confidence of the royal family in this land where foreigners are trusted and natives suspected. To satisfy any doubt as to the existence of such a remarkable freak of diplomacy as is displayed in Corean policy, it is only necessary to recall the fact that an American journalist was the present ruler's trusted adviser for many years.

"I know that it was in this formidable mountain fortress, almost inaccessible by its commonly known means of approach," said Mr. Cooke, "that the queen lived during her seclusion 13 years ago, when believed to be dead. I also know that this retreat, which has undoubtedly shielded many a royal Corean in times of danger in the past, is well supplied with everything which her majesty might desire, and that even if her presence there should become known it would be impossible to reach her.

"The Corean common folk believe that the old fortress is barren of all furnishings, even for the necessaries of life, and that it has long since served its usefulness. The mountain guides point it out to tourists merely as an interesting relic of the days of Corea's fighting prime. There is no way of gaining an entrance from without the massive wall that surrounds it, all such means having been sealed by the king's command years ago.

"Long before I was taken in to the royal confidence through my aunt's friendship with the queen I made the trip over the mountains to the retreat on a pony, at the heels of a mountaineer I hired to lead me to the scene. Purely as a sight of scenic splendor, aside from its romance, of which I was then ignorant, I found it by far the most interesting of any spot in Corean territory.

"The journey was not unattended with danger. Leaving the city by the western gate, we soon reached the high road to China by way of the northwest border. The broad highway passed through a very deep and difficult pass cut in a tortuous course out of solid rock which rose on one side to a dizzy height and would allow of a small determined band doing much damage to an invading army by rolling huge stones upon them.

"After getting through the pass our course was winding, but upward. The view was not extensive, as we were shut in on all sides by high mountains, between which lay pretty valleys, yellow with a heavy crop of rice, and bordered on the hillsides by cool, shady groves of pine. Our road at last became a path, and finally got to be so rough that we were obliged to dismount and walk the rest of the way. Winding around a deep rocky gully with sloping sides of smooth, black rock, we came to the gateway to the wall of the fortress. The gate was so placed as to fully command the winding approach. It is constructed of huge blocks of stone, and the wall which it pierces is a powerful one, running down across a valley between two peaks, and allowing the mountain stream which drains the fortress to pass out beneath it.

"The scenery from the gate looking out over the high country was grand and inspiring. The wooded rocky peaks rose high on either side, while the little valley near which he stood was filled with huge fragments which had fallen from the mountains. Ever and anon we would get glimpses of little silver waterfalls away up near the clouds, while below us the mountain streams had in many places hollowed out fine stone paths with cushions of soft, bright sand, which looked very inviting. Pushing on, we soon came to a large Buddhist's temple, which seemed to be the center of attraction for tourists. Here I found nunbers of priests, with smoothly shaven heads, peculiar round hats, and flowing gowns. I pleased them by going in to gaze on their sleeping Buddha and admiring their sweet-toned bronze bells.

"At this place I met a number of tourists from different parts of the civilized world, like myself with guides. The priests had a band of music for our entertainment, for which we were expected to contribute something. We took our seats at the table, drank American beer, English coffee, Parisian champagne, ate potted meat and biscuit from England, smoked German cigars, and nibbled at several Corean dainties. All these I was naturally surprised to find in this remote spot, though of course the presence of the little flock of tourists explained it, and showed an astonishing up-to-date business faculty in the priests.

"While we feasted on foreign articles in this weird, almost unknown spot in a remote country, the effect was increased by the strange music that, although it at times became monotonous, would occasionally swell up and heighten the wild effect of the rugged surroundings. After two hours of this entertainment we strolled out to get a better look at the queer old fortress, which I later discovered to be a hiding place of the royal family.

"On the north of the king's retreat we found that the walls of the place were constructed of three very high peaks, apparently of solid stone; one, I now recollect, we called 'sugar loaf.' It somewhat resembled the dome of old St. Paul's, and was as even in appearance as though it had been hewn out. From these peaks a ridge shuts in the place down in the mouth of the valley, which is protected by a wall. Within still another wall farther up the valley forms the enclosure on the south and west. The hills are not so high in the east, and are consequently capped by a wall, as is also the south side.

"From the Buddhist temple a long ascent brought us to the southwest gate of the fortress, from which we obtained a magnificent view of the sea and islands from 40 miles distant; while the Hau river, which connects the port and the capital, Seoul, by its 80 miles of uncertain wandering, lay like a great snake extended before us. At this place again we had refreshments set before us by the priests, and a party of dancing girls were sent from the temple to assist in our entertainment. This gate leads direct to the city, and an attacking force would not be apt to attempt to pass it. The gate could very easily be held by a mere handful of men.

"Its approach is a steep, rugged defile between two mountains, the path following a serpentine course, so narrow that travelers must go single file, and in places for a considerable distance a misstep would plunge one down a deep precipice. In many places, also, there are paths made around a high hill of granite sand. With a few shovels a retreating party could destroy the path and get inside the gate by this route, while the pursuers were finding an uncertain path lower down. The path in general use seems to be left in as rough and neglected condition as possible in order to make it less useful to an enemy, should one attempt invasion. Judging by the trouble we experienced in traveling the dizzy path, it is a good thing for the royal family that have a private passageway prepared for their safety.

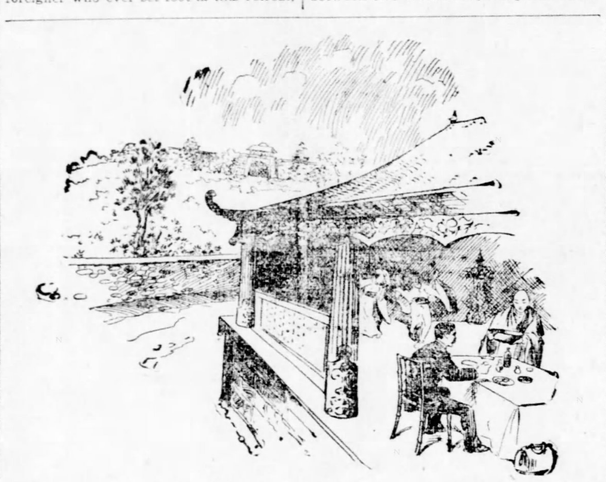
"The king's means of reaching this formidable hiding place is through an entirely undeveloped country, of which there is much in Corea. It is partly tunneled and partly leads along a bed of pounded granite sand. Of course it is tunneled at the entrance ways at each end—that furnishing exit and entrance at the Seoul palace, and that at the old fortress. This tunnel is said to have been constructed thousands of years ago by a body of priests hired by the crown, as in America we hire a gang of Italians to work in our railroad tunnels. But here the occasion was one that made it necessary that the men should work in absulute secrecy—a considerable difference. The reigning king agreed to allow them a pension so long as they lived for this service, and at the same time swore vengeance on their religion should the passageway ever become known to his subjects. The laboring priests are furthermore said to have been cautioned not to make any sort of record of the existence of the passageway if they wished for the welfare of their God in Corea.

"I once passed through this path in company with the queen and the crown prince. The trip, though it was not attended by any of the fright which excites the tourist in approaching the fortress in the usual way, was if anything more interesting. It gave an impression of the character of ancient Corea not entirely unlike that imparted by the ruins found in Egypt. Although this rough channel of broken rock exhibits none of the delicate art of the Egyptians, this tunnel work shows that the Coreans had some engineering skill in times most likely prehistoric."

"I was allowed to inspect the palace erected for the king in the interior of this queer old fortress, to be used in case of necessity; and I found it well furnish with storehouses supplied with rice and other kinds of food in such quantities as would be necessary for withstanding a long siege. I saw several attendants moving about, and soon discovered that they were mutes—which, of course, is a necessary precaution."

The discovery of the existence of this secret hiding-place of the King of Corea, in addition to its bearing on the fate of the queen, will suffice to explain any mysterious disappearance of the royal Coreans that may be reported hereafter.

JAMES S. HAMMOND.



VIEW OF THE SEALED GATE FROM THE BUDDHIST RESTAURANT.

WHERE NATURE IS FREAKISH.

ANOMALOUS CONDITIONS EXIST THROUGHOUT THE BLACK HILLS.

SCIENCE ALL AT SEA THERE.

Gold Found as Nowhere Else in the World.

THE FORTUNES MADE AND LOST.

Writing from Hills City, S. D., a correspondent of the Philadelphia "Times" says: "The Black Hills are a region of anomalies and constant surprises. You can count upon nothing absolutely except, perhaps, that it is one of the greatest gold-bearing areas of the continent. The geology of the upheaval, particularly that of the auriferous formations, puzzled the early scientists sadly and the mining experts of the present epoch who visit the region for the first time, bringing with them reputation and wealth of information, theoretical or acquired in other gold countries, are liable to find accepted geological truths and past experiences equally at fault. Many a mining engineer whose contributions to the proceedings of the institute have gained him distinction, and the coin which so liberally rolls behind success in that profession, has been surprised, puzzled and abashed by the rock enigmas of these hills.

One of these doctors of science, I am told, after listening to the assertions by a hills miner that hornblend from the ledge of his mine carried free gold, gravely assured him that it was impossible. "Gold never occurs in hornblend," said the scientist.

"But I catch it in the pan," insisted the man in a flannel shirt.

"Well, sir!" remarked the E. M. severely. "I should be glad to see auriferous hornblendic rock. Science makes no mention of such a formation, and years of practical observation in a dozen mining districts has left me ignorant of its existence."

"I'd be glad to show you some," replied the graduate of the pick, "and if you don t mind walking down to my ground, I'll do it."

The expert assented, a clod of the dark, greenish rock was taken from the ledge, mortar and pan produced, and at the margin of a mountain stream the doctor saw in the "heel" of the barnished gold pan a train of free gold which completely overthrew the lore of books. The man who told me the story—an anti-scientist, by the way—dotes upon the expert's final conclusion. It was something like this: "Gold in hornblend? Impossible! Gold does not occur in rock of this order, but" —glancing at the pan—"it does in the Black Hills."

Another geologist of national repute refused a year or two ago to give a miner the favorable report which a mill test warranted, assigning as a reason that the $30 or more in quartz nuggets found in the batteries, did not come from the ton of rock crushed. There was little fine gold, and the professor, though he had personally conducted the test, announced that the dull, rough nuggets must have been introduced while his back was turned. He believed, in short, that he had been "salted." His report did credit to his honesty, and his claim that "Nuggets rarely, if ever, occur in quartz," was in accord with general scientific observation. The deal was declared off and the mine owner, who was probably as honest as the expert, called down imprecations upon the head of the man who had ruined his sale. The presence of this coarse gold in the batteries remained a mystery. Some believed the miner wronged. Others sided with science, and it was not until the Holy Terror produced hundreds of dollars in quartz nuggets last spring that the country gave a unanimous verdict in favor of itself and became a recognized producer of natural ingots and gold bars. Two other properties, situated fully six miles distant from the Terror, the Golden Slipper and the Hazel, have quite recently reaffirmed the miner's favorite dictum, "Gold is where you find it," and it is not surprising that expert opinion is at present in some disrepute.

But it is idle to deny that mining is, at best, something of a gamble. The same is true of trade and agriculture. The hazards incurred by the experienced miner who starts with a good "surface prospect" are, perhaps, no greater than those taken by the average grocer or farmer. The chances of enormous profits compensate for the added risk. Lawrence county, of which Deadwood is the center, now has a score or more of prospective millionaires. They are mining and smelting at Deadwood, Omaha, Kansas City, Aurora and Denver, refracting gold ores which return from $20 to $100 per ton. Mining, shipping and smelting charges approximate $12 per ton, and with blankets of silicious ore averaging six or eight feet in depth, and underlying tracts of from 10 to 50 acres, fortune is a near prospect. The majority of these men were common miners, and Bohemian, Italian and Scandinavian names now figure prominently in Deadwood mining news. Several grocerymen have made or lost fortunes by granting or refusing $50 grub stakes. Capital has, of course, taken large blocks of stock in the best. Not a little eastern, Canadian and English gold has melted away in ill-advised and badly-managed ventures, but it is significant that every few days the news comes that a rich strike has been made upon some abandoned property. Railroads and cheaper methods of treatment are helping to solve mining problems that 10 years ago were beyond solution. The outcome of the first two decades in Black Hills mining is not surprising. It is hard now to understand how disgusted investors "threw up their hands" years ago with the Homestake group producing from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000 annually. To suppose that a single vein or body of ore 400 feet in width was the only deposit did violence to common sense and offered an insult to every liberal nature.

Some of the natives who played and lost in the early spring and exciting gold game have since recouped themselves in other pursuits. I met a hillsman the other day who contrasted mining with agriculture in about this way:

I came to the Hills in 1875—one of the pioneers. In those days miners had to dodge both Indians and United States regulars. The reds wanted our scalps, and the blues wanted to drive us back beyond treaty limits. Since the spring of '77, when the country was open to settlement, the chief enemies of society have been stage robbers, horse thieves, mining brokers and real estate boomers. But, as I was going to say, everything was placer mining in the '70s, and I, like plenty of others, sunk money—a lot of it—in trying to bring up gold from deep and very moist bed-rock. That was on Castle creek. Thousands were taken from the high bars along that enticing stream, but bed-rock gave up very little treasure. A regular torrent sluices along through the gravel 20 to 30 feet under ground. If you could only keep a few square yards dry long enough it was easy to scrape up plenty of nuggets and shot gold, but that simply could not be done. I spent a whole summer on the creek—the most expensive outing I ever took. I got the bed-rock fever bad, went to Chicago, bought two China pumps, freighted them in by bull team from Pierre, spent—to make a short story—$10,000 dollars in prospecting and then quit. I was nearly broke, but I took up a ranch, farmed for dear life at first, and with oats at $1 50 and potatoes at $1 25 per hundred I've managed to get even with the country.

Many ranchmen in the Black Hills could tell a similar story. Miners are born, and so are farmers. The spell of gold draws men from many natural vocations only to delude and disappoint, perhaps ruin them. Brawn and experience with a pick, or capital commanding both are the successful miners.

OSTRICH TOOK THE CIGAR.

It Was a Lighted One and It Made Complications.

There was a performance in the ostrich department of the syndicate shows yesterday which had not been advertised. It took the place of the strong man feature which was advertised, but didn't come off. The Tucson "Star" tells the story.

Sammy Hughes was standing near the ostrich conservatory, making a scientific study of the birds and smoking a freshly lighted 10-cent cigar. An ostrich suddenly lengthened his neck about a foot and removed the cigar from Mr. Hughes's mouth and swallowed it, fire and all. The length of an ostrich's neck furnishes a wonderful opportunity for a lighted cigar, and it burned every inch of the way as it went down. The ostrich acted as if he regretted having given way to the prompting of his appetite.

A gentleman connected with the show in the capacity of chambermaid for the ostriches, saw the cigar disappear within the bird's bill. He accused Mr. Hughes of having made a voluntary contribution and uttered language which was neither moral nor polite, showing that the spiritual training of this great educational menagerie is not what it is cracked up to be. He threatened to eject Mr. Hughes from the premises. Mr. Hughes tried to explain that he was the chief loser by the transaction, and that the whole thing was between himself and the ostrich. Deputy United States Marshal Ezekiel also began to say that the ostrich had brought the trouble on himself. The showman pushed Mr. Ezekiel aside, and the officer was compelled to exhibit his gun as his badge of authority.

In the meantime the cigar had been extinguished in the bird's gizzard, and he seemed to have forgotten the episode of the cigar and was looking longingly at an empty soda water bottle which lay on the ground just out of reach.

Lakes Drying Up.

Reports from the lake regions of Minnesota and the Dakotas announce that the lakes in that section are not only greatly diminished in quantity, but some are disappearing entirely. This state of affairs is largely attributable to the deficiency in rainfall for the past 10 years.

Cost of Clean Streets.

It is said that the sweeping of the streets of Paris costs about $1,340,000 a year. The pay of a sweeper is about 7 cents an hour. The annual cost of watering the streets is said to be about $400,000.

IT LOOKED LIKE IT.

Bell—I wonder if she is really rich?
Nell—Oh, she must be. Three men proposed to her last night.

BITS OF VERSE.

Sonnet to Cuba.

Oh, paradise of all the western main,
In thy distress to thee I breathe this verse!
Had I Heredia's gift I would rehearse
Thy woes till all the nations felt thy pain.
May freedom's banner float above thy train
Of valiant sons, ridding thee of the curse
That on thy breast has lain, a very nurse
Of dole, since when Velasquez was thy bane.
This but the tribute of an humble pen,
A sigh from out a heart that loves thy weal!
But should it wake a sympathetic chord
In alien souls thy lofty aim to feel,
And onward speed the glorious current, then
It were an offering precious as a sword.
—ALOYSIUS C. GAHAN.

Bob White.

Old friend, I hear your whistle
Upon the zigzag rail;
Your cheery voice of welcome
Rings on the autumn gale;
When scarlet leaves and golden
Dance in the amber light,
You tell me of your presence
With a vim, Bob White!

A whole-souled little fellow
In speckled coat of brown;
You heed not summer's passing
Or skies that darkly frown;
While other birds are quiet,
Your call comes to delight;
And that is why I like you
Most of all, Bob White!

Philosopher in feathers!
I'd join your happy school;
The heart forever sighing
Belongeth to the fool!
Happy-go-lucky fellow,
Though chilly breezes blight,
There's always summer sunshine
In your heart, Bob White!

The world has so much sorrow,
We need your lively call;
A soul to face all trouble,
Ah! that's the best of all!
The snow will soon be falling,
Nor hill nor vale in sight;
But I have learned your lesson
In my heart, Bob White!
—MONROE H. ROSENFELD.

Love Conquers.

"'When poverty enters the door,' 'tis said,
'Sweet love from the window flies.'"
She laughed as she spoke, but he saw unshed
Bright tears in her earnest eyes.

"Proverbs," he said, "are a musty lore;
Sweetheart, let us prove it so;
For a love that is strong can guard the door
'Gainst any and every foe."

Long years went by, and they knew not, they,
As together they hoped and strove,
That poverty looked at them, day by day,
With the eyes and the smiles of love.
—MADELINE S. BRIDGES.

She Is Revising Him.

Since we met, the dull world has seemed brighter
And life ten times dearer by far;
I have lifted my load and am lighter,
With you for my one guiding star.
I confess I am getting quite spoony,
And haven't a doubt you'll agree
(Though setting me down as a loony)
You are making an angel of me.

Of course I have given up smoking,
Though I notice no change in my wealth,
In poison you said I was soaking,
And slowly destroying my health.
The club I have quickly forsaken,
Without even a last good-bye spree,
And unless I am greatly mistaken,
You are making an angel of me.

The theaters have lost all their pleasure,
The opera makes me feel blue,
And no longer its music I treasure,
Though I know I'd enjoy it—with you.
My thoughts turn to walks through the clover,
And the chats 'neath the old shattered tree,
And as sure as I once was a rover,
You are making an angel of me.
GEORGE A. SNOW.

Not the Real Thing.

He loudly yelled for silver when the craze
swept o'er the land;
For free and steady coinage then he made
a gallant stand;
And gold he held was metal for monopolists and such,
While silver was the only thing an honest
man should touch.

He talked a lot of ratios in a wise and
solemn way,
And swore he'd stand by silver till the final
judgment day;
So swiftly and so steadily his protestations
ran
That he was soon referred to as "the solid
silver man."

But now the sun is setting on the whilom
silver camp,
And men are marching from it with an
even, heavy tramp,
While challenges can be noted in the
speeches and the air
Of him who swore by silver when that
metal seemed so fair.

It seems he was mistaken when he diagnosed himself;
He doesn't care for silver when that silver's "on the shelf."
In view of all that's happened it is surely
safe to state
He was not solid silver—he was only silver-plate.
—Chicago Post.

Nancy's Nightmare.

I am the doll that Nancy broke!
Hadn't been hers a week,
One little squeeze, and I sweetly spoke;
Rosy and fair was my cheek.
Now my head lies in a corner far,
My body lies here in the other;
And if this is what human children are,
I never will live with another.

I am the book that Nancy read
For fifteen minutes together;
Now I am standing here on my head,
While she's gone to look at the weather.
My leaves are crushed in the cruelest way;
There's jam on my opening page,
And I would not live with Miss Nancy Gay,
Though I shouldn't be read for an age!

I am the frock that Nancy wore,
Last night at her birthday feast.
I am the frock that Nancy tore
In seventeen places at least.
My buttons are scattered far and near,
My trimming is torn to rags;
And if I were Miss Nancy's mother dear,
I'd dress her in calico bags!

We are the words that Nancy said
When these things were brought to her view.
All of us ought to be painted red,
And some of us are not true.
We splutter and mutter and snarl and snap,
We smoulder and smoke and blaze;
And if she'd not meet with some sad mishap,
Miss Nancy must mend her ways.
—St. Nicholas.

Remembrance.

One faded flower I keep for aye;
In mem'ry's book 'tis laid away
Between the leaves!

No token from a loved one's hand,
No treasure from a foreign land,
Yet round it waves

A spell beneath whose power my heart
Becomes of those faint ashes part,
My blind thoughts grope

Far backward to the buried day
I plucked it from the grave, where lay
My fondest hope!
—CATHARINE YOUNG GLEN.

NEW YORK SECURITIES.

THE GENERAL INCLINATION OF THE MARKET LAST WEEK WAS DOWNWARD.

RAILROAD SHARES DECLINE.

Business Conditions in this Country Are Favorable.

BONDS INFLUENCED BY STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The stock market to-day opened quiet and depressed. An effective attack was soon made by the bears, with the result of causing a general decline in prices. Mobile & Ohio lost 3; New York Central and St. Louis 1st preferred and Rubber, 2; Atchison, 1; do. preferred, when issued, 2¾. The reaction continued in force until near the end of the last hour, when, on, covering of shorts, a fractional rally recurred, which imparted a firmer tone to the closing.

The powerful influence of foreign interests in the stock markets of the United States has been forcibly illustrated by the events of the past week. Diplomatic difficulties between the great powers of Europe brought about a mild, but effective war scare. Therefore, British consols and French rentes, the unfailing barometers of the European financial situation, dropped in price. In London, the South African mining stocks tumbled; in Paris, there was a drop in the same securities, and in Turkish and Spanish bonds, in Berlin, a contraction in the value of bank shares; in Boston, a reaction in copper stocks was noted; in Philadelphia, a slump in Electric shares, and, in New York, there was a sharp readjustment in the valuation of non-dividend-paying railway and other securities. In a word, the declining tendency of the week received its impulse from abroad, and its accelerated force from the activity of the short interest and liquidation, as margins became exhausted.

The condition of business throughout the United States is excellent. Railway earnings and bank clearances show increases; the movement of spring wheat at the head of the lakes is unprecedented in volume, as is the output of pig iron. The fear that the winter wheat crop would be a failure, is dissipated by heavy rains from Texas to New England. Cotton is slowly rallying from the great break of a fortnight ago, and the declining receipts at the interior points appear to confirm the low estimates. Foreign exchange remains firm, being kept below the gold export point by a supply of bills which seems to be forthcoming just when necessary, and not before. Our exports, other than cotton, continue favorable, while imports are still large. Silver bullion has been steady, and it will be interesting to note what amount, if any, Japan will invest in the white metal, of the $40,000,000 that has just been received on account of the Chinese indemnity.

The volume of business in stocks for the week has been more than for some time past. In the railroads, Reading declined 5⅜ in anticipation of a heavy assessment, and closed with a net loss of 4⅜ per cent. The other anthracite coalers also declined sharply in sympathy, and also on liquidation.

Other noteworthy declines were in Burlington, Louisville & Nashville, Missouri Pacific and Wheeling & Lake Erie preferred. The breaking off of the negotiations between the Panama railroad, and the Pacific Mail company had a depressing effect upon the price of the stock of the last named concern. In the specialties, Erie Telegraph declined 19 per cent to 50 on Tuesday, and on the following day, the price recovered to 67. It closed for the week 3¾ per cent lower, at 65¼.

In the industrials General electric, on selling for both accounts, made an exceptional decline of 6¼ per cent to 29¼, a final rally of 2 per cent. Officials of the company say that business is good, and profess to know of no legitimate reason for the drop. Tobacco receded 4½ per cent on the continued fight in the industry, but subsequently rallied 1½ per cent on covering of shorts. Sugar lost 3 per cent on reports of lower prices for the foreign and domestic product. The usual inferences relative to the assembly of congress were made as likely to unfavorably affect the company.

Changes not otherwise mentioned were declines in Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis preferred, 4½ per cent; Atchison preferred, when issued, 3¾; Wells-Fargo Express, 3; Mobile & Ohio, 3¼; Denver & Rio Grande preferred, Missouri Pacific, Rubber and Iowa Central preferred, 3 per cent, and Louisville & Nashville, 2¾. Michigan Peninsular Car company preferred advanced 10¼; Pennsylvania Coal, 6; Metropolitan traction, 3¾, and Starch, first preferred, 4½. The sales for the week were 1,453,600 shares.

Heavy sales of Atchison bonds were made to-day, and were attributed to foreign account. Sharp declines ensued and the other classes of speculative bonds sympathized, although the losses were less important. In some instances gains were noted, unimportant, except in Cairo, Arkansas & Texas firsts, which rose 2½ per cent. Baltimore & Ohio consol 5s, 2¼, and Kansas & Pacific 6s of '95, and St. Paul 6s, 1 per cent. The sales were $1,261,000.

The bond market for the week was influenced by the conditions affecting the operations in stocks. Reading issues were the features, and gave way sharply on an alleged forecast of the terms of the reorganization plan. Subsequently a substantial rally was induced by purchases attributed to large banking interests identified with the rehabilitation of the property. Atchison issues were sharply depressed by liquidation.

Governments were dull and lower on transactions of $62,000. State securities were quiet and devoid of feature, with sales of $35,000 Virginia deferred 6s, $10,000 do. centuries, $3,000 Louisiana consol 4s and $1,000 North Carolina 6s. Silver certificates were neglected, but a shade higher on purchases of $4,000 at 68¼@68⅜.

By private wire to John D. Armstrong & Co.: The application by the attorney-general this morning for an injunction to prevent the elevators from doing business created some apprehension among wheat shorts. There has been so much litigation as to the status of the elevators that this move by the attorney-general naturally increased the uncertainty. This had something to do with opening the price steadily here. Outside markets all opened lower. Professionals were free sellers. Elevator people were on the same side. If there was any covering by outside shorts its effect was more than offset by this local selling. December sold from 59¼c to 58⅝c, and closed at 58⅜c. The "Modern Miller" was rather bearish; said that the condition of the wheat plant in localities had been improved.

By private wire to Henry Sproul & Co.: The market has sagged to-day, and there have been evidences of liquidation in various parts of the list. The whole market seems inclined to sell off, and the foreign financial situation is decidedly uncertain. Turkey's bankruptcy has become so acute that a general suspension of debt payments has been decreed at Constantinople. At Vienna and St. Petersburg alike there are signs of collapse, and the London and Paris mining market has evidently started upon a liquidation. Exchange is weaker here at $4 88⅞ for demand, and the market is so narrow that gold exports are not at all likely.

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., No. 78 Fourth avenue, members of the New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Chicago stock exchanges, and Chicago board of trade:

STOCKS.	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.	Close No. 1
A., T. & S. F....	18¼	18¼	17¼	17⅝	18⅜

Am. Cot. Oil Co....	....	....	....	21	21
do. pref.....	70	70	69¼	68⅝	69⅝
Am. S. Ref. Co...	100½	101	100¾	100⅜	100⅞
do. pref.....	99¾	99¾	99	99	99
Am. Tobacco....	90¾	90½	89¼	89⅜	90¾
Balto. & Ohio....	19	19	....	60	60½
Canada Southern.	....	....	....	55	54⅞
Canadian Pacific.	....	....	....	58¾	58⅝
Chi. G. Tr. Rets..	67½	67½	67	67⅜	67⅝
C. B. & Q.....	84⅜	84⅜	83⅞	83⅞	84⅛
C., H. V. & T....	....	....	....	20½	21
Consolidated Gas.	148⅞	148⅞	148⅝	148⅝	148¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	41½	41½	41⅛	41	41¾
Chesa. & Ohio....	19	19	19	19	19
D., L. & W.....	168	168	167⅜	166½	167¼
Del. & Hudson....	....	....	....	130¼	129½
D. & C. F. Co....	22⅞	23⅛	22⅜	22⅜	23⅝
Erie.....	....	....	....	12	12⅛
Gen. Electric Co.	31¼	31½	31¼	31¼	31¾
Illinois Central..	....	....	....	99	99
L. S. & M. S.....	150	150	149½	149	150
L. E. & W.....	....	....	....	21½	21¾
do. pref.....	....	....	....	74	75
Louis. & Nash....	56⅝	56⅝	56¼	56⅜	57⅜
Michigan Central.	....	....	....	....	97
Manhattan Con...	106¼	106¼	106¼	106⅜	106
Missouri Pacific..	31	31	30¼	30⅝	31
Nat. Lead Co.....	31⅝	31⅞	31½	31	31¾
do. pref.....	....	....	....	89¾	89¾
N. Y. Central.....	100¼	100¼	100¼	100	100⅜
N. Y. & N. E.....	....	....	....	....	45
N. J. Central.....	109½	109½	109	108	109½
N. Y. O. & W.....	17⅞	17⅞	17¾	16⅞	17⅜
Nor. & West.....	....	....	....	....	24¾
do. pref.....	....	....	....	....	11
Northwest.....	105¾	105¾	105	104⅞	105¾
Northern Pacific..	17⅞	17⅞	17¾	17¾	17¾
do. pref.....	46⅝	46⅝	46⅜	46⅜	46⅝
N. American Co...	....	....	....	....	4¾
Omaha.....	41½	41⅝	41	41	41⅛
Pacific Mail.....	28	28	27⅞	28	28¼
Pullman Car Co...	....	....	....	167½	167½
P., C., C. & St. L.	....	....	....	77¼	77⅝
do. pref.....	....	....	....	97	97
Reading.....	14¾	14⅝	14	14	14⅜
Rock Island.....	75½	75½	74⅝	75	75½
Southern Ry.....	11⅞	12	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
do. pref.....	39	38	38	38	38½
St. Paul.....	75¼	75¼	74⅝	75	75⅝
do. pref.....	....	....	....	126	126
Tenn. C. & I.....	37⅞	37⅞	36¾	37⅜	37⅝
Texas & Pacific..	....	....	....	9¾	9¾
Union Pacific.....	....	....	....	....	13¾
U. S. Rubber Co.	38½	38½	36½	36¾	38½
U. S. Cordage Co.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¾
do. pref.....	....	....	....	14	14
U. S. Leather.....	....	....	....	....	13¾
do. pref.....	72	72¼	72	72	72⅝
Wabash.....	8	8	7⅞	7½	8⅛
do. pref.....	20¾	20¾	20	20	20¾
W. U. Tel.....	90½	90⅝	90¼	90⅜	90¾
W. & L. E.....	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
do. pref.....	....	....	....	42	42

Furnished by Whitney & Stephenson, senior Pittsburg members of the New York stock exchange, at No. 57 Fourth avenue (Bell 'phone 1).

U. S. 5s, reg.	114½	C. P. 1sts of '95...	104½
do. 5s, coup....	114⅝	D. & R. G. 7s....	112⅝
do. 4s, reg.....	111¼	do. 4s.....	95½
do. 4s, coup.....	111½	Erie 2ds.....	76½
do. 2s, reg.....	96½	G. H. & S. A. 6s.	105
do. new 4s, reg.	123¼	do. 7s.....	102
do. new 4s, coup	123¾	H. & T. Cent. 5s.	107
Pacific 6s of '95...	100	do. 6s.....	*107
Ala., Class A.....	109½	M. K. T. 1st 4s...	88¾
do. Class B.....	110	do. second 4s....	63½
do. Class C.....	100	Mutual Union 6s..	*110
do. Currency....	100	N. J. C. gen. 5s..	119
La. new con. 4s..	99½	North. Pac. 1sts..	118
Missouri 6s.....	103	do. 2ds.....	103¾
N. Carolina 6s....	125	Northwestern....	141
do. 4s.....	104¼	do. S.F. deb.5s..	*110
S. Car. non-fund.	1	R. G. W. 1sts.....	76¾
Tenn. new set. 6s.	83	St. Paul con. 7s..	*132
do. 5s.....	105	do.C. & P.W.5s.	*115¼
do. old 6s.....	60	St.L. & I.M.g.5s..	85
Va. Centuries....	62⅜	St.L. & S.F.g.6s.	*107
do. deferred....	6	Texas Pac. 1sts..	87½
Atchison 4s.....	78	do. 2ds.....	22
do. second A...	28	U. P. 1sts of '96..	109⅞
Can. So. 2ds.....	103⅛	West Shore 4s....	107
L. & N. Un'd 4s..	83	Southern 5s.....	95
L. & N. 1sts..	110½		

*Bid. †Offered.

The total sales of stocks to-day were 110,404 shares, including:

Am. Sugar.....	29,900	Louis. & Nash...	3,100
Am. Tobacco....	2,300	Missouri Pacific..	6,300
Atchison	11,300	Rock Island.....	3,600
Burlington.....	6,600	St. Paul.....	9,700
Chicago Gas.....	3,400	Tenn. C. & I.....	2,900

Boston Stocks.

A., T. & S. F....	17½	do. pref.....	62
Am. Sugar.....	109⅝	Illinois Steel....	78
do. pref.....	99	Mexican Central..	11½
Bay State Gas...	10⅜	Ore. Short Line..	33¾
Bell Telephone..	208	Rubber.....	68⅞
Boston & Albany	208¾	San Diego.....	3
Boston & Maine..	176	Union Pacific....	13⅝
do. pref.....	153½	West End.....	88½
C., B. & Q.....	85	West Telephone...	34½
Edison El., Ill...	145	do. pref.....	54
Fitchburg pref...	93	Wisconsin Cent...	4⅞
General Electric..	31		

Philadelphia Stocks.

Closing quotations received by Henry Sproul & Co.:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Penn. Cent.....	54½	54⅝	Elec. Trac....	65	66
Leh. Valley..	41	41¼	Peoples Tr....	58	58¼
Leh. Nav.....	47	48	United G. Im.	83⅝	83½
Met. Trac.....	107½	108	C. Tr. N. J..	27	28
Phila. Trac....	97⅝	97⅞	Storage	55¾	56
Ind. Trac.....	54	55			

Chicago Stocks.

	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
West. Chicago St. Ry...	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾
Lake Street El. R. R...	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Alley "L".....	5	5	5	5
Diamond Match Co....	131½	131½	131	131½

BANK STATEMENT.

The Reserve Increases, and the Money Movement Ceases.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The New York "Financier" says this week: "The statement of the associated banks of the city of New York for the week ending November 2 shows an increase in the reserve of $904,700, and reflects in a measure the cessation of the movement of money—or at least a counterbalancing of it—which has been going on uninterruptedly for so many weeks. The amount of funds shipped to the interior has been decreasing rapidly since the first week of October, and for the week just ended the receipts of currency at New York exceeded the outgo.

"The banks gained $707,000 in cash during the week, the unusually heavy increase of $1,057,100 in specie being offset by a loss of $350,100 in legal tenders. The contraction in loans continues, the decrease for the week being $1,801,000. The deposit item decreased $709,800, leaving the total $529,862,400.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—A cold rain ushered in the day, and any prospective demand was chilled, and the market ruled exceedingly quiet in all branches. The tone of the cotton goods and yarn market is very strong, and some prices are slightly higher. For manufacturers of wool the market shows more strength and slightly improved prices. Printing cloths firm at 3 5-16c. Sales for the week, 199,000 pieces.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 2.—There were fair total sales in the print cloth market this week. Business was quiet, and an increased activity and good demand of the last day resulted in most of the sales. Regular 64s for spot and early delivery were in good demand. The stock of regulars was practically wiped out, and several sales of regulars for delivery next week, were made. The increased demand caused the market to advance Friday to 3 5-16c from 3¼c.

Messrs. Remington and Davol furnished the following statement: Production for the week, 220,000 pieces; deliveries, 249,000; stock (odds, 46,000, 64x64s, 5,000), 51,000; last week's stock, 80,000; sales (odds, 71,000; 64x64s, 104,000), 175,000; spots, 75,000; futures, 100,000. Sales for weekly delivery: November, 155,000; December, 121,000; January, 58,000; February, 23,000; March, 20,000; April, 7,000; May, 6,000; June, 5,000.

Foreign Financial.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Consols for money, 106 15-16; do. for the account, 106 15-16; Canadian Pacific, 58½; Erie, 12¼; do. seconds, 78; Illinois Central, 101⅝; Mexican ordinary, 20⅜; St. Paul common, 76⅞; New York Central, 102½; Pennsylvania, 57; Reading, 7¾; Mexican Central new 4s, 71⅞. Bar silver, 30 15-16d per ounce. Money, ½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market for short bills, ¾ per cent; do. three months' bills, ¾ per cent.

Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres to-day at 2.33, Madrid 17.50, Lisbon 25, St. Petersburg 50, Athens 77, Rome 105.47½, Vienna 103. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £18,000.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—Three per cent rentes 100f 5c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 19½c for checks.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—Exchange on London, eight days sight, 20m 47½ pfgs.

Coffee and Sugar.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Santos, holiday. Hamburg quiet and unchanged; sales, 3,000 bags. Rio, holiday. Warehouse deliveries from New York yesterday, 3,115 bags; New York stock to-day, 247,464; United States stock, 211,221 bags; afloat for the United States, 235,000 bags; total visible for the United States, 546,221 bags, against 433,990 bags last year.

Coffee—Options ruled inactive and nominal in the absence of transactions, with a weak undertone owing to unsatisfactory cables and dull spot market; closed dull.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Sugar cane quiet, unchanged.

LOCAL STOCKS AND FINANCES.

GENERAL TENDENCY OF SOME OF THE FAVORITES WAS DOWNWARD LAST WEEK.

TONE OF THE MARKET HEAVY.

Tractions Weak Except Birmingham, and Phillie Declined.

YESTERDAY'S TRACTION TRADING.

SATURDAY, Nov. 1.

There have been no developments of importance or significance in the local speculative market during the past week. Conditions are much the same as they have been for some time past. The volume of trading transacted was somewhat in excess of that of the previous week, but the market was extremely narrow throughout. The movement so far as the leaders were concerned was spasmodic, and nothing out of the customary routine goes to make up the record of the week. The tone of the market was heavy, and some of the specialties show declines as compared with last Saturday. In the traction group weakness was especially noticeable in Central traction, Duquesne traction and Birmingham traction, although the latter made a slight recovery on Thursday which was held the balance of the week. The other tractions were easy or very quiet. The demand for Central traction was small this week, and as its friends gave it but little support, it sagged on ordinary offerings. There was no demand for Citizens traction, and Pleasant Valley was neglected. Manchester traction was quoted at 40 asked all week, and there was no marked demand for it, but few bids on quotable lots being made. Birmingham traction was inclined downward until a marked buying demand set in on Thursday, and under this pressure the stock recovered. Among the natural gas shares Phillie was weak, and as there was but an indifferent demand the stock declined and closed at a loss as against last Saturday. There was some demand for Chartiers gas at 7 1-2, with little offered the latter half of the week, while Wheeling gas and Peoples pipegas were quiet and made no changes of importance. The only active member of the electric group closes the week a shade lower, and the only active mining stock held its own well. There was a moderate inquiry for railroads at unchanged quotations, and bridge and insurance shares did not lose anything. A small amount of business was done in the bank list, and values in this quarter held steady. The bond market was narrow, and the changes in values were small and without significance.

The sales on call this week were 2,965 shares of stock and $37,000 bonds, against 3,036 shares stock, $8,000 bonds and $84 scrip in the corresponding week of last year. The business was distributed as follows:

1,447 shares Birmingham Traction, 15@16.
400 shares Central Traction, 26½@27¾.
180 shares Pleasant Valley Railway, 21@21¾.
200 shares Duquesne Traction, 34@34¼.
10 shares Manchester Traction, 39¾.
90 shares Philadelphia Gas, 14⅜@14⅞.
50 shares Peoples Pipegas, 13.
100 shares Chartiers Gas, 7½@7⅝.
150 shares A. V. R. preferred, 11½@11⅝.
60 shares Allegheny Gas, 50¾.
58 shares Luster Mining, 11⅜@11⅞.
20 shares Columbia National bank, 145.
200 shares Switch & Signal, 14@14¼.
$25,000 Citizens Traction 5s, 110.
$1,000 Duquesne Traction 5s, 104¾.
$1,000 Manchester Traction 5s, 106¼.
$10,000 Central Traction 5s, 104 and int.

The local stock exchange room is being altered to accommodate trading in New York stocks and Chicago speculative commodities, and operations will be commenced in the additional securities some time this week, possibly by next Wednesday. The blackboard will be enlarged sufficiently to contain the most active stocks and Chicago grain, pork, etc., and a ticker and special wire will be put in. It has been stated that the local exchange will be transformed into a bucket shop by the addition of the New York stocks. Brokers actively engaged in this movement say that the exchange will not become a bucket shop, but will be, in all respects, as legitimate a trading place as the New York exchange. They claim that the changes are solely directed toward improving and widening the business of the exchange, and are taking no steps which will result in its injury. The expense connected with the movement is not large, and if it is a failure, as some predict it will be, the loss will be small. The idea is at least worth a trial.

The following changes have been made in the values of the most active securities as compared with last Saturday: Allegheny gas (illum), decline 1¼; Chartiers gas, decline ¼; Philadelphia company, decline ⅜; Central traction, decline 1¼; Citizens traction, decline ¼; Pleasant Valley, decline ⅝; Birmingham traction, advance ¼; Duquesne traction, decline ½; Luster mining, advance ⅝; Air Brake, advance 1½.

Manager Chaplin's report of the clearings of the Pittsburg clearing house for the week ending November 2 shows the following:

Date.	Exchanges.	Balances.
Monday.....	$2,432,597 73	$465,107 59
Tuesday.....	2,747,917 64	384,946 40
Wednesday.....	2,610,866 82	391,531 59
Thursday.....	2,291,383 92	431,647 99
Friday.....	2,347,693 40	405,162 00
Saturday.....	2,585,162 12	407,347 02
Total for week..	$14,925,621 65	$2,385,142 18

Compared with the corresponding week in previous years the exchanges were as follows: Week ending—

November 2, 1895	$14,925,621 65
November 3, 1894	13,255,569 12
November 4, 1893	11,604,782 49
November 5, 1892	14,872,946 16
November 7, 1891	13,586,599 68

Total to date—

1895	$616,156,569 11
1894	548,740,571 26
1893	571,458,482 46
1892	647,702,782 57
1891	577,134,723 25

In the New York bank statement this week the changes were small and lacking in significance. Loans decreased $1,801,000, and specie increased $1,057,100. The decrease in deposits was small, indicating a falling off in the demand for currency from the interior. The changes in the principal items are as follows:

Reserve increased	$904,700
Loans decreased	1,801,000
Specie increased	1,057,100
Legals decreased	250,100
Deposits decreased	709,800
Circulation increased	402,300
Surplus reserve	17,594,400

Trading this morning was confined to the traction group, and Birmingham traction and Central traction were dull in at 16 and 26½, respectively. There was some demand for Birmingham traction at 16, and all offered at that price was absorbed. Some of the selling this morning is said to be liquidation. The stock, however, did not yield, but on the other hand, was stronger, and made a fractional advance, as against the closing yesterday. Central traction opened at 25⅞, and advanced to 26⅜ bid, a slight advance, while the final asking price was ¼ lower than on yesterday. The quotations on the other members of the traction group were unchanged, and there was only a nominal inquiry for them. Luster mining advanced a fraction, and the asking price of Westinghouse electric second preferred moved up a shade. The bond market was quiet, and but few of the mortgages were mentioned. The following sales were made: 50 shares Central traction at 26¾; 150 shares Birmingham traction at 16; 50 shares do. at 16; 200 shares do. at 16; 22 shares do. at 16.

Switch and Signal preferred was offered at 30 this morning.

City of Pittsburg 4s were offered on the Philadelphia exchange yesterday at 110½, without bid.

Small investors have been the principal buyers of Pennsylvania railroad stock recently, and paid 56@56⅛.

Clearances on the local stock and oil exchange for October, 1895, aggregate 40,095 shares; for September, 1895, 29,548 shares; for October, 1894, 26,996 shares.

Pleasant Valley stock did not respond to the company's victory in securing franchises over the mayor's veto. It closed offered at 21¾, no bid.

Citizens passenger railway (Indianapolis), has not been mentioned on the local exchange recently, but sold at 54 in Philadelphia yesterday. A $10,000 block of the bonds sold at the same time at 95.

Samuel C. Grier has been elected a director of the First national bank of Allegheny, in place of the late G. W. Cochran.

Since Tuesday, election day, is a holiday, there will be no session of the local stock exchange. The banks will be closed on that day also.

The following dividends have been declared by local banks: Monongahela, national, semi-annual, 3 per cent; Diamond national, semi-annual, 5 per cent; Iron City national, semi-annual, 4 per cent; German national, semi-annual, 6 per cent; First national, Allegheny, semi-annual, 3 per cent; Second national, Pittsburg, semi-annual, 5 per cent; Real Estate savings, 2½ per cent; Manufacturers, semi-annual, 3 per cent.

To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $179,903,433; gold reserve, $92,945,776.

The closing bids and offers were as follows:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Exchange N. Y.	50	100	Luster Min..	11⅝	12½
First Nat....	180	....	West. El. 2d	35¼	....
Fourth Nat....	125	Mon. Water....	29	....	
M. & M. Bk....	70	....	S. S. & S....	14	14⅞
Ally R. Gas..	50	55½	S. U. Cable....	101	....
C. V. Gas....	7¼	....	BONDS.		
Media. Co....	14½	15	Dug. Tr. 5s....	105¼	....
Wheel. Gas....	7½	7¾	Cent. Trac. 5s..	110	....
Cent. Trac....	26⅜	26¾	P. V. Tr. 5s....	105¾	....
Cit. Trac.....	15¾	57¼	Pitts. Junc....	....	....
P. V. Trac....	25¾	26⅜	Pitts. Junc. 6s...	124	....
Blr. Trac.....	15⅞	16	Pitts. Junc.	....	....
Duq. Trac....	33¾	34¼	24 m. 5s..	104	....
Man. Trac.....	....	40			

MONETARY.

The local money market has been firm during the week, there being a very good demand for time and call loans at 6 per cent. The clearing house figures are as follows:

Yesterday's exchanges	$2,585,162 12
Yesterday's balances	407,347 02
Daily average exchanges	2,487,606 61
Daily average last week	2,787,787 64

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Clearings, $16,708,972. Money rates are firm at 5@6% for call loans and 6@6½ for commercial paper. New York exchange sold at par. Bankers (London) sterling, $4 88¾ and $4 88⅞.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—Bank clearings, $27,157,143; balances, $3,330,825.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Bank clearings, $146,256,700; balances, $8,120,796.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—Bank clearings, $2,474,083; balances, $306,494.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—Clearings, $3,746,899; balances, $713,513. Money, 5@7 per cent. New York exchange par.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 2.—Clearings, $1,574,550. New York exchange—Bank, par; commercial, $1 50 per $1,000 discount.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 2.—Clearings, $417,764; balances, $41,042. Exchange, $1 50.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Prices of Products Fresh From Principal Trading Centers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Flour—Receipts, 20,100 barrels; exports, 4,900 barrels; dull and easier. Buckwheat flour quiet. Rye nominal. Barley malt nominal. Wheat—Receipts, 77,400 bushels; spot, inactive; No. 2 red, 68c elevator, 68¾c delivered. Options closed ⅝c net loss; November closed 65c; December, 65⅝@66¼c, closed 66c. Corn—Receipts, 209,600 bushels; exports, 25,000 bushels. Spot weaker; No. 2, 36½c. Options declined ½c on November and ⅛c on other months, owing to fine grading west and sympathy with wheat; closed weak; November, 36⅞@36½c; closed 36c; December closed, 35c. Oats—Receipts, 126,000 bushels; exports, 200 bushels. Spot dull and easy; No. 2, 25¾c. Options dull and easier with corn. December closed 23⅞c. Hay dull. Hops steadier. Hides quiet. Leather quiet. Wool quiet. Beef steady; cut meats dull. Lard firm; western steam, 6c; November, 6c nominal; refined steady. Pork firm. Cottonseed oil somewhat irregular, with weakening tendency. Rice quiet. Molasses dull.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 2.—Bacon quiet; demand moderate; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 40s 6d; short ribs, 28 lbs, 34s; long clear light, 35 to 38 lbs, 32s; long clear heavy, 55 lbs, 29s; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 31s; short clear middles, heavy, 55 lbs, 26s; clear bellies, 14 to 18 lbs, 36s. Shoulders, square, 12 to 18 lbs, 29s. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 45s 6d. Tallow, fine North American, nominal. Beef, extra India mess, 75s; prime mess, 58s, 9d. Pork, prime mess, fine western, 56s 3d; do medium, 48s 9d. Lard steady; prime western, 29s; refined in pails, 31s. Cheese firm; demand fair; finest American white, 45s; finest American colored, 46s 6d; September, 45s. Butter, finest United States, 95s; good 80s. Refrigerator beef, forequarter, 3½d; hindquarter, 6¼d. Bleaching powder, hardwood, f. o. b., Liverpool, 4s. Hops at London (Pacific coast), £2 15s.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat steady; spot and month, 66@66¼c; December, 66⅝@66¾c; steamer No. 2 red, 63½@63¾c; southern wheat, by sample, 65@67c; on grade, 64@67c. Corn easy; spot, 37@37¼c; month, new and old, 34½@34¾c; year, 33⅝@33¾c; steamer mixed, 34¼@35c; southern white, 34½@37c; yellow, 34½@36¼c. Oats, mixed firm; white slow; No. 2 white western, 24½@24¾c; mixed, 23@23½c. Rye quiet and steady; No. 2 western, 48@49½c. Hay firm; choice timothy, $15 50@16 00.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 2.—Wheat was steady and lower and dull. Close: November, 54¾c; December, 53¼c; May, 58⅛c. On track—No. 1 hard, 54½c; No. 1 northern, 53¾c; No. 2 northern, 51⅝c; receipts, 340 cars.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 2.—Wheat dull, lower; No. 2 cash, November, 66½c; December, 63¼c. Corn steady and fairly active; No. 2 mixed, 31½c; No. 3 mixed, 30½c; No. 3 yellow, 32c.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 2.—Flour easier. Wheat—No. 2 red, 66c. Corn easy; mixed ear, No. 2, 28c. Oats quiet at 19½@20c. Bulk meats, 5¾c. Bacon steady at 6¾ 6¾.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 2.—Barley dull; No. 2, 37c; sample, 24@37½c. Rye lower; No. 1, 39½c.

Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The cotton market closed easy at 4@6 points net decline. The early loss was the result of unsatisfactory cables. Liquidation was extensive at the opening. Later there was a feeble rally on reports of frost in sections of Alabama and Mississippi. Buying orders from New Orleans were light, but later the tendency of the south was upward.

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—On the produce exchange to-day the butter market was firm; creameries, 14@22c; dairies, 11@19c. Eggs firm at 18@18½c. Cheese quiet at 9@9¼c.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—Butter and eggs steady and unchanged. Cheese firm and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 2.—Butter steady. Eggs firm and higher at 16c. Cheese steady.

Specie Movement.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The exports of specie from the ports of New York for the week amounted to $129,255 in gold and $877,900 in silver. The imports were: Gold, $8,845; silver, $47,100; dry goods, $2,406,527; general merchandise, $8,396,271.

Cash Whisky Market.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 2.—Whisky firm; sales, 555 barrels at $1 22

NORMAL TRADE IN STAPLES.

BUSINESS SITUATION UNCHANGED, AND PRICES GENERALLY STEADY.

SUGAR TENDING DOWNWARD.

Seasonable Dry Goods in Fair Demand, and Values Firm.

PRODUCE MARKET FEATURELESS.

SATURDAY, Nov. 2.

The situation in general trade matters has not changed materially during the past week. There has been the normal movement in staples and in some lines of specialties, but the market as a whole presents neither new nor startling features. The grocery market presents a quiet aspect, but prices generally are well maintained. the only notable exception being sugar, which shows some indications of weakness, chiefly on account of the falling off in the demand, the trade being pretty well supplied through the immense amounts received previous to the recent declines. Coffee seems a little dull, and some grades are in need of a tonic. In other lines such as teas, spices and syrups, trade has only been moderately satisfactory, as buyers are well supplied with goods for immediate wants. The grocery market is steady, and utterly devoid of new features. The demand for dry goods continues fair and a satisfactory volumes continues to move. Seasonable goods are reasonably active. The carpet trade is drawing to a close now, but a glance backward indicates that business during the six months just closed has been largely in excess of that of the corresponding time last year. In all departments of country produce trade has been fair, but not active. Potatoes are plenty and weak, while in other lines no new features were presented. Apples are steady, and cranberries are quiet at quotations. Oranges and lemons are quiet. The grain market was a shade stronger, as to oats and corn, both making fractional advances, while hay was easy, and dealers were willing to make concessions from quotations. Wheat declined a shade through sympathy with the Chicago market; flour was dull, and millfeed heavy and lower. Drugs and hardware were steady and showed some improvement, owing to the demand incident to retailers preparing for the winter trade.

Country Produce.

BEANS—Domestic navy, $1 40@1 50 per bushel; lima, fancy, bags, 5@5½c per lb; red kidney, $1 90@2 00 per bushel.

BERRIES—Cranberries, $2 50@2 75 per box; grapes, 15@17c per 9-lb

BETTIE SHIELDS IS A NEW WOMAN.

OBJECTED STRONGLY TO HER LOVER'S MAKING A PISTOL TARGET OF HER.

FOUGHT A DUEL WITH HIM.

Now He Is Dying and She Is in the Clutches of the Law.

JEALOUSY CAUSED THE TROUBLE.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 3.—The new woman is in evidence in West Virginia. Time was, not so very long ago, when a jealous husband or lover shot at wife or sweetheart, the woman was made a subject for the hospital or morgue. When the shooting began she was expected to run and scream, and when it ended she was expected to be either dead or wounded. But things have changed, as the following story will show.

Yesterday in the village of Eagle, Ervin Hoostley and Bettie Shields, who have been lovers, fell out on account of Hoostley's jealousy. She was seen by him on the street with another man the previous day. To-day he demanded an explanation, which was given, but which did not suit him. He fired at her, the bullet cutting her neck slightly. Bettie used her pistol freely in the street duel that ensued, shooting three times, and each bullet taking effect. Hoostley is dying and Miss Shields is under arrest.

Miss Shields has the sympathy of the community, and it is expected that when the coroner sits upon the remains of the rash, jealous and mistaken Mr. Hoostley his verdict will be "justifiable homicide." Bettie is spoken of by those who know her as a quiet, refined young woman, of good character and great determination. She is said to be highly accomplished in the various lady-like pursuits, and her reputation as a shooter is now made.

AN UNUSUAL STORY.

It Is Told by a Wife in Answer to a Petition for Divorce.

WOOSTER, O., Nov. 3.—A rather unusual story has just come to light here through the filing of a petition for divorce by Nelson Stebbins, a prominent contractor residing at Orrville, Wayne county. Stebbins, in his petition, charges his wife with cruelty and gross neglect of duty. Among other things he says that Mrs. Stebbins signed her name to his pension voucher and drew the money, $81. Mrs. Stebbins tells the following story: She says she was wedded in 1852 to John Llewellyn, by whom she had five children. At a meeting the time of the birth of their last child Llewellyn was arrested at Beren, O., on a charge of bigamy and she was informed that her marriage was null and void, as he had been sent to the penitentiary. In March, 1857, she was married to Stebbins, but not before getting a legal divorce. Some years after this the court house at Delaware having been destroyed by fire and the record of her marriage to Stebbins having been burned, she was told by Stebbins that she could not get a pension in case of his death, and went with him to Cleveland, where they were married by a justice of the peace, in 1861. Early in 1865 she learned that Llewellyn was acquitted on the charge of bigamy, but that he had been sent to the penitentiary for criminal assault, and that her union with Stebbins was probably void. She then was granted a divorce from Llewellyn, on the ground of incarceration in the penitentiary. She says that while residing in Northfield, Summit county, Stebbins was arrested on a charge of attempted criminal assault, but settled the case by selling their home and giving the money thus realized to his prosecutor.

RIOT AT ELLWOOD CITY.

Bad Blood Between Glassworkers and Tin Plate Men Make Trouble.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Nov. 3.—A riot occurred in Ellwood City about midnight last night and at least half a dozen men were injured. For some time the employes in the glass works and those in the tin plate mill have been on the outs, and when one from each mill got into a fight it was a signal for a free-for-all engagement. At one time there were no less than 30 men engaged in the melee. Three of the men, covered with blood, ran into a house to escape the mob and hide under the bed in an upstairs room. The fight continued from 11 o'clock until about midnight, and this morning four of the men were unable to leave their homes. One of the men, Hennessey by name, is confined to his bed. Several arrests will be made to-morrow morning.

Arrested for the Bonfea Murder.

ALTOONA, Pa., Nov. 3.—Last April, an aged German citizen named Henry Bonica, who lived alone in a shanty in this city, was found brutally murdered, the undoubted object having been robbery. Suspicion attached to Frank Wilson, and evidence has been worked up against him until Tuesday of last week, when he was arrested near Scranton. He was kept manacled in the rooms of a detective agency in that city until Saturday, when he was taken before Judge Archibald, who ordered him brought here. It is intimated that other arrests will likely follow.

Joseph McConahy Fatally Hurt.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Nov. 3.—Joseph McConahy, of Ellwood City, one of the tipstaves of the Lawrence county court, nearly two weeks ago while coming from the court house in this city was run over by a runaway team. He was moved to his home, and this morning became unconscious. The physicians have discovered blood vessels bursted on his brain, and they think that he will die within a few hours. He is a well-known Democrat, and was a candidate for assembly two years ago.

Christian Endeavorers Organize.

BEAVER FALLS, Pa., Nov. 3.—A convention of the Christian Endeavor societies of the Pittsburg presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian church was held at the church here yesterday. The Pittsburg Presbyterial Christian Endeavor society was organized, and the following officers elected: President, McLeod Smith, Allegheny; secretary, Mrs. Fred Ransom, College Hill; treasurer, Mrs. Minnie Byron, Wilkinsburg. The next meeting will be held in Pittsburg next October.

That State College Affair.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., Nov. 3.—The story that State college students fired a cannon at a house in which certain freshmen were lodging, during a hazing expedition last week, is now denied. No cannon was used, and but one student was expelled and four others suspended, and only for the song-and-dance form of hazing. The suspensions range from one year to six weeks.

Heresy Closes a Church.

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 3.—The Universalist church here was closed to-day for the first time in 50 years. The pastor, Rev. Howard McQuery, who was unfrocked by the Episcopal diocese of Ohio for heresy, has resigned and the church property will be sold to satisfy claims of long standing.

Sued for Breach of Promise.

SALEM, O., Nov. 3.—Lizzie Donnally, a servant girl, caused the arrest of Charles Ramsey, a married man, last night, on a charge of breach of promise. The girl is only 17 years old. Ramsey was bound over to court in the sum of $1,000, and in default of bail was taken to jail.

SHE SAW THE DOCTOR.

The Result of an Old Maid's Hallowe'en Charm.

BEAVER FALLS, Pa., Nov. 3.—Among the echoes of Hallowe'en festivities at this place is the story that has just leaked out to-day of an elderly maiden residing on Fifth avenue. She had read that if on Halloween at midnight one would stand in front of a looking glass and devour an apple she would see the reflection of her future husband's face appearing over her shoulder in the glass. She thought she would try the charm. She ate an apple; no result. She ate another, and finally ate a whole peck. The only result was that when she went to bed she was taken with cramps in the stomach. A doctor had to be sent for, and it took all his skill to keep her from dying. She is still very ill, and the doctor says he verily believes that if she had taken one more apple she would have died.

A CONDUCTOR SHOT.

Put His Head Out of a Caboose Window and Got a Bullet.

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 3.—A gang of men fired on a Lake Shore & Michigan Southern road freight this evening, and fatally wounded Conductor Richard Barnett. The train was westbound, and when approaching the city limits from Buffalo, Barnett put his head out of the caboose window to look for lights. While he had his head out he was fired upon, and one shot struck near the eye and passed into his head. Barnett is 42 years old, and has a family living at Collinwood, O. He has been in the company's service 20 years. It is the opinion of the railroad men that the shot was fired out of revenge by some of the robbers who had been ejected from the train by Barnett or convicted under his evidence.

WHEAT BY CANAL.

An Experimental Shipment to Be Made From Erie.

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 3.—The Erie dock and transportation company's fleet of coal-boats, a steamer and five tow barges, arrived here to-day from New York, carrying the capacity of at least three trains of cars. The fleet was built by H. F. Watson, of the Watson paper company, and is now operated by the Erie dock and transporation company. It was a speculation at first, but has been a paying investment from the beginning. The fleet will sail for New York to-morrow, carrying wheat, the first ever shipped from this port by canal fleet, at 3 cents a bushel, and will be seven days en route.

RAILROADERS STRIKE.

They May Tie Up the Whole W. N. Y. & P. System.

OIL CITY, Pa., Nov. 3.—The switchmen of the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad went out on a strike last night, owing to failure of the men to secure the restoration of a cut of 10 per cent they received some time ago. The road at this place is practically blockaded. At a meeting of the trainmen here to-night, it was decided to send delegates to Buffalo to confer with trainmen there, and if they cannot reach some satisfactory arrangement with the officials of the road, it is understood that they will go out at Buffalo, Olean and Rochester, and tie up the whole system of over 900 miles.

It Forced Reorganization.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., Nov. 3.—The decision of the supreme court in the case of the Pennsylvania railroad against the Valentine iron company and the Nittany valley railroad for the traffic of the iron company, has resulted in an entire reorganization of the latter company, as follows: J. W. Gephart resigned as president and one of the board of directors and John P. Harris, cashier of the First National bank in this place, was elected president, and Harry C. Valentine a director. Mortimer Donohue was elected superintendent of the Nittany valley railroad and Robert Valentine retained as secretary and treasurer of the iron company.

Oil City Mail Carriers Organize.

OIL CITY, Pa., Nov. 3.—The mail carriers of Oil City have organized a branch of the National Association of Mail Carriers, Frank Kitchell is president and J. Farrell secretary and treasurer of the Oil City branch, which has a membership of nine.

Memorial Lutheran Services.

ROCHESTER, Pa., Nov. 3.—Reformation services were held here this afternoon at St. Paul's German Lutheran church in memory of the nailing on the door of the 95 Theses by Dr. Martin Luther, at the Castle church, Wettenberg, on October 31, 1517.

News From Three States.

East Liverpool (O.) citizens in mass meeting assembled have expressed their sympathy with the Cuban insurgents.

Jacob Heider, aged 17 years, accidently shot himself through the brain while hunting near Erie, Pa., yesterday.

The new M. P. church at Mingo Junction, O., was opened yesterday. Large crowds were in attendance at the morning, afternoon and evening services.

In a drunken fight at McDonald, near Washington, Pa., last night a negro miner named Smith, severely cut another negro and barely escaped lynching.

The lifeless body of Joseph Perkins, who mysteriously disappeared nearly three weeks ago, was found floating in Black river, near Lorain, O., last evening. Murder and suicide are both suspected.

Jacob Zaaskey, a 14-year-old lad, was arrested at Lorain, O., last night for numerous thefts. A lot of stolen goods were found in his possession. The police think they have broken up a gang of youthful robbers.

KEELEYITES CELEBRATE.

Third Anniversary of the Founding of the League.

The Pittsburg Keeley league observed its third anniversary yesterday by a meeting at the Bellefield Presbyterian church. W. F. Gray, the president, had charge, and was assisted by some of those interested in the work.

A. G. North spoke of the work of the local league, saying that in its three years' existence 400 patients had been cared for, 40 of whom were permanently cured of the liquor habit. The league itself had paid all the expenses of 11. One was a woman. The national body had grown to a membership of 50,000, who had spent $750,000 in curing themselves of the habit. Erasmus Wilson, an honorary member, Rev. J. H. McClelland, of the Bellefield church, and Rev. G. Chapman Jones, of the Oakland M. E. church, also spoke briefly.

The audience was not large, but was composed mostly of those who had taken the cure.

Costly Fire in a Mine Stable.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 3.—A spark from a pipe which an employe was smoking set fire to the hay in the mule stable in the Dorrance mine last night. The stable is 600 feet below the surface. An alarm was sounded and a large number of miners fought the fire all night. It was not gotten under control until 8 o'clock this morning. Eighteen mules perished and other property to the value of $10,000 was destroyed.

"I have seen just twenty-five summers,"
They wondered to hear her say—
Wondered if the others could have passed
While she looked the other way.
—Detroit Tribune.

Save money, save health, save time, by buying Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant if you have a cough of any kind. It is very useful in whooping cough and croup.

The best pill—Jayne's Sanative.

FATAL FIRE IN NEW YORK.

SWEATSHOP BURNED DOWN AND SEVERAL LIVES LOST IN THE FLAMES.

IT CAUSED A GREAT PANIC.

Other Families in the Vicinity Had to Hurry Out.

SEVERAL OTHER SUNDAY FIRES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Several lives were lost in a fire which started about 1 a. m. to-day on the second floor of the six-story brick building at 7 Pelham street, owned by Weil & Meyer, and used as a sweatshop. Three charred and almost unrecognizable bodies were taken from the ruins to-day, and one man who jumped to save his life from the flames was so injured that he died in Gouverneur hospital, whither he was taken suffering from a fractured skull.

The dead are: Jacob Shapiro, watchman, found in the ruins, 45 years old; Isaac Penson, found in the ruins; unknown man, found in the ruins; Morris Dirschauer, aged 40, who jumped from a second story window and died in Gouverneur hospital of a fractured skull.

The fire originated from some unknown cause on the second floor of No. 7, and spread with great rapidity through that building and those immediately adjoining. Five alarms were sent in, and although a large number of engines were playing on the flames for hours, nothing could be done to save the structures themselves, and the four buildings, Nos. 3, 5, 7 and 9, were completely destroyed.

The buildings burned were filled with sweatshops, and several watchmen and others slept there; how many cannot be told yet. Two of these people were Dirschauer, who died in Gouverneur hospital, and Samuel Ischowitz, janitor of No. 7. They jumped from windows to save themselves. Ischowitz is still in the hospital, with both legs broken.

After the flames had been extinguished, because there was little more to burn, a search was begun for the dead, for it was believed that many might be in the ruins. The first body, a totally unrecognizable mass of charred flesh and bones, was found about 9 o'clock to-day, in the doorway of No. 7. It was so burned beyond all semblance to a human body that it was at first supposed to have been a Newfoundland dog, which was kept about the place, but a doctor declared it to be the remains of a man.

Two hours later another body was discovered on the third floor of No. 7. This, too, was almost unrecognizable, but was identified as that of Jacob Shapiro by relatives. At 1 p. m. still another charred form of immense stature was found. This proved to be the remains of Isaac Penson, who was 6 feet, 4 inches tall in life.

The loss on each building is estimated at $15,000, while the loss to the different tenants is thought to be about $500 each, making a total of about $75,000.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 3.—Mrs. Helen Langdorf, of No. 4 Patton street, was burned to death this morning, and her husband and children barely escaped from the house, which was destroyed together with another house adjoining. It is supposed Mrs. Langdorf attempted to start the fire with coal oil, and that an explosion resulted. The dead body of the woman was found on a side porch soon after the family had been aroused.

The Oak Ridge sanitarium at Green Springs, O., a four-story brick structure, 100 feet square, was destroyed by fire at 5 o'clock this morning. The 40 guests, most of whom were invalids, all escaped, many of them having to be carried from the burning building. The loss will be in the neighborhood of $40,000, with insurance of $10,000. The building was owned by Johnson & Cobb, of this city.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 3.—At Fairbault, to-day, the Walcott flouring mill and seven dwelling houses, all owned by M. E. Sheffield, were destroyed by fire. Loss $150,000; insurance $70,000.

ARCADIA, Ia., Nov. 3.—The town is burning and is doomed, as there is no fire protection and high winds prevail.

WHITING, Ind., Nov. 3.—The prairie fires which have been burning south of here for the past two weeks, have finally reached the border of this place, and have been raging to-day on the south edge of town, in the district known as "Robertsdale," and about the Sheffield race track. At noon to-day the alarm of fire was given and the neighboring fire departments were called out, and have been fighting flames all afternoon. About 2,000 acres between here and Hammond have been burned. Much of this territory is a kind of peat, and is still burning.

FITZ IS HAPPY.

Feels Too Good to Have a Scrap With Jim Corbett.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 3.—Excitement over the prize fight question has entirely died out and things settled down to a normal condition. Bob Fitzsimmons spent the day with a party of local admirers, and in the evening went to the union station in company with some newspaper men to meet the cannon ball from Hot Springs, on which Corbett was expected to arrive. A large crowd followed him, probably in anticipation of an impromptu setto, but Corbett was not on the train, and had he been, trouble would hardly have occurred, as Fitzsimmons was in a most happy mood. Corbett and party left Hot Springs at 8 o'clock this evening and will pass through Little Rock to-night en route to Memphis. Fitzsimmons's movements are uncertain. He will give a show here to-morrow night, but Martin Julian has not decided upon his plans after that. All the special correspondents have left, and to-night the town seems deserted.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3.—A special to the "Republic" from Dallas, Tex., says: Dan Stuart arrived home from Hot Springs and Little Rock to-night. He said: "There is yet a chance for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight to take place. I believe the men will fight if given a chance. The first thing to be done is to find a place for them. I shall go to El Paso to-morrow to look after matters in that locality. It will take some little time to arrange details, but I have hope of success."

An Earthquake at Sea.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Nov. 3.—The schooner Mary Rupne, from Unalaska, reports experiencing a severe earthquake at sea October 24. The captain was in the rigging, and the sea was smooth as glass when the vessel began to shake violently, every timber creaking, and the sea became greatly agitated. The vibrations lasted two minutes. On the following day the schooner passed through a large area of apparently muddy water.

The Horseless Wagon Race.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—The only machine that finished in the Motocycle contest yesday was the Benz machine. It was entered by H. Mueller, of Decatur, Ill. Two of the other three machines entered with no idea of finishing. They simply made exhibition runs. The Duryea machine was run into a ditch to avoid a collision. The ditching smashed one of the Duryea's wheels.

Women with pale, colorless faces, who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

MADE HOLMES BREAK DOWN.

Continued From Fifth Page.

The daughter, Dessa, also identified them and pictures of Howard, Nellie and Alice. Coroner's Physician Sedelsbotham testified he had procured this clothing from Pitezel's body, when it was exhumed from the Mechanics' cemetery, and Dr. Mattern testified that the body exhumed from potters' field and from the Mechanics' cemetery were identical.

William F. Sauer, sergeant of the police, who was one of the policemen called into the Callowhill street house, also identified Pitezel's picture as that of the dead man found on the floor.

Letters Not Mailed.

Detective Frank P. Geyer, who traced Holmes's movements throughout the country, identified letters written by the children to their mother and never mailed by Holmes. Later he will tell the story of his travels. He also told of an interview he had with Holmes in the cell room of the city hall on November 20, 1894, about the body found in the Callowhill street house. Holmes said to him that it was not Pitezel's body, but a substitute. This substitute, he said, a student in New York had obtained for him. A few days before his arraignment for conspiracy, Holmes told Geyer his first story about the substitution of a body was not true, and that the corpse was that of Pitezel. Geyer then said, "Well, if that's the case, Holmes, you murdered Pitezel and the children." But Holmes said he did not. He said the two girls were in London with Minnie Williams, and Howard he had given to a man named Hatch, in Indianapolis, and had not seen him since.

Detective Geyer was here temporarily withdrawn, and Mr. Graham offered to prove the finding of the bones of Howard in Irvington, a suburb of Indianapolis, and the bodies of the girls in a cellar of the house No. 6, St. Vincent street, Toronto. The defense objected, and the jury were taken to their room while a lengthy argument of the admissibility of the testimony was made on both sides. Judge Arnold decided the testimony could not be admitted.

Superintendent of Police Linden testified to a statement made to him by Holmes, about Pitezel being despondent, and saying he had nothing to live for.

Mr. Graham here said that, with the exception of two or three witnesses, the commonwealth was ready to close, and it would, perhaps, be better to go on in the morning. Court then at 5:20 p. m., adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

HOLMES MAKES NO DEFENSE.

His Attorneys Will Submit the Case Upon the Prosecution's Testimony.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—The trial of H. H. Holmes, for the murder of Benjamin F. Pitezel, instead of lasting for several weeks, as was at first expected, came to a close to-day, with the exception of the arguments, which will be made to-morrow. As the attorneys for the defense intimated yesterday, they would do, they to-day decided to offer no testimony for their client whatever. It was thought they would at least put Holmes on the stand himself, but they did not even do that.

The ruling of Judge Arnold, that no testimony would be admitted about the murders of the Pitezel children, caused the quick closing of the case for the prosecution. It had the effect of keeping out a group of grewsome exhibits, and silencing about 30 witnesses, brought here from Canada, New England and the west, and supported for six days at the commonwealth's expense. It prevented the offering in evidence of the moldered bones of the boy, Howard Pitezel; the stove in which he was burned; the clothes the little fellow wore, and the trunk which smothered out the lives of the two little girls. It also prevented Detective Geyer telling the story of his long search.

To-day's session was begun by the recalling of Mrs. Pitezel. Mr. Graham asked her if there were any cuffs to the shirt she yesterday identified as her husband's, and she replied that Holmes had taken them from the trunk and destroyed them. This was the only question.

Mrs. Pitezel as Svengali.

On cross-examination Mr. Shoemaker rigidly questioned the unfortunate woman concerning her travels with Holmes, and her subsequent arrest for conspiracy. His apparent intention was to show that Mrs. Pitezel had been the controlling influence during the ramblings throughout the country, and that she carried Holmes about in an attempt to evade arrest.

"You want to prove that she was not Trilby, but Svengali," suggested Judge Arnold; "that she led him."

This remark was drawn out by a dispute over the relevancy of the cross-examination, which was not pushed further.

Edward W. Cass, Chicago agent for the Insurance company which Holmes defrauded, testified that he had visited Holmes's house in Willamette, Ill. He did not see Holmes, but met a woman calling herself Mrs. Holmes. He identified her picture, in which she is holding an infant, Holmes's child, lovingly against her face.

John King, of New York, who said he had no business, and looked as if he wished he had, was called. He testified that he had charge of the manuscript and read the proofs of the book, "Holmes's Own Story." It was published at 306 Chestnut street. He said he got some of the manuscript from Mr. Shoemaker, Holmes's lawyer, and some from Miss Long, a typewriter in his office, and published just what he received.

Amy Long, the typewriter referred to, said she received the manuscript of the book from Mr. Shoemaker. It was in pencil, and the handwriting was unknown to her. A specimen of Holmes's handwriting was shown her, and she identified it as the same.

Detective Geyer, recalled, said he had been sent down to Holmes's cell about five weeks ago to see if there was any poison concealed there. While making search he came upon the manuscript of the book and brought it to the district-attorney. He also found in Holmes's cell, besides the manuscript, a letter to John King about the sale of the book. The commonwealth offered in evidence the letters, papers, pictures and the Holmes book, and rested its case.

Marriage of Miss Yoke.

The defense here asked to recall Miss Yoke for recross-examination on the question of her marriage with Holmes, which was not brought out in her examination yesterday. She was brought into court and given a seat on the witness stand. In answer to questions from Mr. Rotan, she testified that she was married to Holmes at Denver, on January 17, 1894, by Rev. Mr. Wilcox. She knew of the existence of the Willamette woman, but didn't know whether or not Holmes was married to her. She had heard of Holmes's marriage to another woman at Gilmanton, N. H. She was not with Holmes when she visited his family at Gilmanton, but her sister told her how Holmes explained his marriage to her.

"His sister told me," Miss Yoke testified, "that he had told her he had been injured in a wreck, and lay a long time in a hospital; that I was a patroness of the hospital, and had asked the physicians to perform an operation on him, which saved his mind, and that I had married him before he realized who he was. I never met the Gilmanton woman."

When Miss Yoke charged Holmes with his previous marriage, he told her he had received word she was dead. Miss Yoke believed when she married him she was becoming his lawful wife. As to his inducements the witness said:

"He told my mother that his uncle had died and left him certain properties in the south, the west, and in Ft. Worth, providing he took his uncle's name, Henry Mancill Howard. He said he had no relatives living except an aunt in Africa. I found that he had a father, mother, two sisters and two brothers. He explained his taking the name of Pratt in Ft. Worth by saying his business complications required it."

Counsel for the defense made objection to the admission of this testimony or anything that did not relate to the murder of Pitezel. They also asked for an exception to the irrelevant matters mentioned by the district-attorney in his opening argument, but Judge Arnold said that was not a matter of record, and overruled the motion.

No Defense Offered.

Immediately upon the reassembling of court after the noon recess, Mr. Rotan advanced to the bar of the court and said:

"May it please the court, the commonwealth has closed its case, and we feel sure that it has not proven its case. It is incumbent upon the commonwealth to prove murder beyond reasonable doubt. They have not done so."

Mr. Graham smiled broadly.

"They have proved," continued Mr. Rotan, "that these men came here to carry out a fraud, but their testimony does not show that this man was killed by somebody else. It may have been suicide; it may have been a killing, but we feel sure, under the rulings, that there is a reasonable doubt; first, as to whether Pitezel was killed; second, as to whether the prisoner killed him. They have not made out what the law calls a corpus delicti. They have proved that a body was found, but not that anybody killed it. We must therefore pray that you take the case away from the jury or give them binding instructions."

"This is so ridiculous," interposed Mr. Graham, "that I decline to argue it."

"This is not the time to make a ruling," Judge Arnold decided. "I express no opinion. The jury must decide after they hear the evidence."

"Then," continued Mr. Rotan, "we must entreat your honor to grant us a continuance of at least an hour in which to decide upon a line of defense. In consequence of the lack of time to outline your course, and the vast quantity of new testimony introduced, we cannot proceed without at least this brief continuance."

Judge Arnold granted a half hour's recess. Forty-five minutes later, when court reconvened, Mr. Rotan said to the court:

"On account of our inability to bring a number of important witnesses from other places we have, after a conference with our client, decided to present no testimony whatever, feeling that the commonwealth has not proved its case. We do this, however, with the proviso that the court does not hasten us on with our speeches, which we have had no time to prepare. We ask, therefore, that the arguments be postponed until to-morrow morning."

Judge Arnold asked District-Attorney Graham's opinion.

"The case has closed," replied that official, "and I should prefer to open argument in the morning. It won't take long. It is easily argued."

"Well," said the judge, "we will hear both sides to-morrow."

Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

A TIME OF WAITING.

Great Activity Seen in Iron and Steel Products.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade to-morrow will say:

The rapid recovery in cotton and the rise in sterling exchange to the point at which the last exports of gold were made, have not increased confidence. There is a little better demand for most manufactured products, retail distribution is fairly encouraging, and the closing of many works is less significant at this season than it might be in others. It is a time of waiting, and the uncertainty may naturally continue for some weeks.

More activity is seen in iron and steel products, though Bessemer and gray forge pillets and plates are a little lower, and the average of quotations given to-day is 2.75 per cent lower than at the highest point September 17, and 1 per cent lower than in October three years ago, and there is also shading of quotations to secure good business. Contracts for lake ore hang fire because wheat pays $2.25 for the room on which ore would pay $1.10 from the head of the lakes. The nail combination reduced its November output to 50 per cent of its usual quantity, and the rail output this year has been only about half the quantity required for renewals alone, which shows the enormous increase in use of iron for building and other purposes. Minor metals are a shade weaker, and American tin plate makers are talking a good deal of better business by selling at 10 cents below prices for foreign plate.

Wheat has declined 1¾ cents and corn 2½ cents in spite of many adverse reports about winter wheat. The heavy wheat and corn movement helps railroads, but the earnings thus far reported for October, while larger than last year, are smaller than in 1892. The larger demand for manufactured products has held prices of cotton goods, and even advanced some prints, in spite of last week's decline in cotton. The mills are said to be carrying only moderate stocks.

"Bradstreet's" financial review to-morrow will say:

Further weakness in prices, accompanied by a liquidation of speculative holdings, marked the early part of the week. It would, however, seem that the selling of weekly held stocks is now practically over, and that a great many shares have passed into the possession of strong people. There has accordingly been a rally from the lowest quotations, though the market is narrow and professional in character, and displays no little uncertainty in its tendencies. Several causes contributed to make a break in prices such as the market has just experienced, not only necessary but healthful. The condition of the exchange market does not mend, this week having witnessed another advance in rates to a level at which the fear of gold exports could again be excited. The coming session of congress creates fear that while agitation of the currency problem may ensue, a settlement of the matter on lines acceptable to financial interests is improbable. The foreign influences, too, have been altogether adverse.

Business failures in the United States number 209 this week, a considerable increase over last week, as well as the week a year ago, when the totals were respectively 259 and 253. Failures in Canada this week were 48, a decrease under last week and the week one year ago.

The following table, compiled by "Bradstreet's," shows the total clearances at the principal cities, and the percentage of increase or decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		Inc.	Dec.
New York	$613,364,245	23.5	....
Chicago	90,690,339	1.4	....
Boston	90,556,464	3.9	....
Philadelphia	75,542,082	26.7	....
St. Louis	22,770,167	9.6	....
San Francisco	14,856,593	4.9	....
Pittsburg	14,739,630	13.9	....
Baltimore	14,171,794	14.5	....
New Orleans	12,266,803	63.6	....
Cincinnati	11,496,200	....	....
Minneapolis	11,455,126	31.4	....
Kansas City	10,752,339	....	....
Houston	6,278,300	....	21.5
Cleveland	6,238,256	....	21.5

As staple as sugar, and equally if not more useful is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

self-help

You are weak, "run-down," health is frail, strength gone. Doctors call your case anæmia—there is a fat-famine in your blood. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, is the best food-means of getting your strength back—your doctor will tell you that.

He knows also that when the digestion is weak it is better to break up cod-liver oil out of the body than to burden your tired digestion with it. Scott's Emulsion does that.

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DURANT GUILTY IN FIRST DEGREE.

THE JURY REACHED THAT VERDICT IN TWENTY MINUTES, ON THE FIRST BALLOT.

EXCITING SCENE IN COURT.

People Could Not Be Kept From Expressing Satisfaction.

TO BE SENTENCED NEXT FRIDAY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—Theodore Durant, assistant superintendent of Emanuel Baptist church Sunday school, was to-day convicted of the murder of Blanche Lamont, after he had been on trial since July 22 last. The jury was out 20 minutes, and arrived at the verdict on the first ballot. As there was no recommendation of mercy, the punishment was fixed at death.

The scene in the court room when the verdict was announced will never be forgotten by those who were present. Judge Murphy finished his charge at 3:20, and the jury at once retired. Mrs. Durant and the prisoner talked and laughed together as if an acquittal were a foregone conclusion. They were surrounded by half a dozen friends, and the conversation was animated when it became whispered about that the jury had agreed upon a verdict.

Durant's face, always pallid, assumed a ghastly hue, and his mother was speechless. Then the door at the rear of the room opened and the jury took their seats. The room, although filled to its utmost capacity, was almost as quiet as if it had been vacant.

"We, the jury," said Foreman Warren Dutton, "find the defendant, William Henry Theodore Durant, guilty of murder in the first degree."

The next moment men were cheering wildly, while women wept hysterically in excitement. The bailiff rapped for order, but the tumult continued for a minute before anything like quiet could be brought out of the disorder. Judge Murphy said sentence would be passed next Friday, upon which day he would also set the day for the trial of Durant on the charge of murdering Minnie Williams.

During the tumult that followed the announcement of the verdict Durant and his mother were lost sight of, except by the few who sat nearest them. Durant made a spasmodic effort to rise to his feet, but before he could do so his mother threw her arms around his neck and sank back into her chair. His mother's grief seemed to make Durant forget his own position, and for the next few minutes he sat with his arms around her neck, trying to soothe her. It was some time before Mrs. Durant could leave the court room.

Durant's father was not in the room when the verdict was returned. As soon as the jury retired he went out into the corridors, not believing that the jury would return for several hours, and he first learned that his son had been convicted when a cheer went up from the crowd in the building.

Durant recovered his old-time composure as soon as he left his mother and prepared to return to the county jail. With his overcoat swung carelessly over his arm he walked leisurely out of the room, twirling his slight mustache with apparently as little concern as if he were merely a spectator.

Aside from the spectators, Mrs. Noble, Blanche Lamont's aunt, and Maud Lamont, the latter's sister, were perhaps the happiest persons in the room. When the verdict was announced Maud Lamont arose from her seat, clasped her hands, and then cried of sheer excitement.

As soon as Durant left the building, the crowd surged out of the room and gathered around the door, out of which the prisoner usually came to reach the prison van. Fearing that some violence might be offered the prisoner, he was taken out by another door.

The verdict fell with all its force upon Durant and his family, who had banked all their hopes on a disagreement. But once during the whole trial had Mrs. Durant shown any anxiety or feeling. When District-Attorney Barnes was yesterday in the midst of one of his most bitter arraignments of the prisoner, whom he characterized as the most brutal murderer in the history of American jurisprudence, Mrs. Durant threw her arms around the neck of her son and wept.

By common consent, District-Attorney Barnes is given most of the credit for the conviction of the greatest murderer that was ever tried in California. While the police department did excellent work, it is believed that Mr. Barnes's address, which consumed two days and a half in its delivery, had much to do with removing any lingering doubt from the minds of the jurors, if at any time there was a juror who was not convinced of Durant's guilt.

The case will be appealed to the supreme court, and it is expected nearly a year will elapse before a decision will be obtained. While it is not thought any error has been committed, the defense has embraced every opportunity to take exceptions to the rulings of the court. General Dickinson took exception to three features of the district-attorney's argument to-day. He also took an exception to the judge's charge.

The people of the city are almost as much excited to-night over the verdict as they were when the murders were first discovered. Crowds gathered about bulletin boards, and general satisfaction was expressed that the arch-criminal of the country had been convicted.

AN IMPERTINENT APPEAL.

Bishop Bonacum's Opinion of a Catholic Newspaper's Work.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 3.—Bishop Bonacum, of the diocese of Lincoln, issued a circular to the priests, under date of November 2, in which he mentioned that John Brennan, editor of a Catholic newspaper at Sioux City, Ia., is endeavoring to create religious discord in the state by issuing inflammatory circulars to laity and clergy, urging them to political agitation in the impending election. He added:

"As there is no religious question involved in the state campaign in Nebraska this year, and as the best policy to pursue toward these misguided men, known as members of the 'American Protective Association,' is to ignore them entirely, I must regard the appeal of this man Brennan as not only inopportune, but also impertinent."

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

William Callahan	Brinton
Winnefred Roach	Braddock
Ruben Balturmsky	Pittsburg
Ida Rudkosky	Pittsburg
Alexander McCutcheon	Crescent township
Aerie Porter	Shoustown
Joseph A. Love	Pittsburg
Mabel William	Butler
Charles R. Porter	Pittsburg
Melissa B. Patterson	Allegheny
Frederick Seperliter	Allegheny
Magdalena Keller	Allegheny
William Sutton	Beltzhoover
Emma A. Sturger	Pittsburg
Charles H. Johnson	Allegheny
Lillie Hart	Pittsburg
Nathan C. Brown	Pittsburg
Lulu Arter	Pittsburg
William Renny	Pittsburg
Lida Bishop	Pittsburg
Harry Frick	Findleyville
Theressa J. Hahn	Findleyville
Gilbert M. Cashdollar	Westmoreland county
Nellie R. Smith	Wilmerding
Arthur A. King	Wilkinsburg
Erzula Smith	Wilkinsburg
George E. Buchanan	Canton, O
Olive M. Roan	Massillon
Ulyssus S. Armstrong	New Brighton
Anna M. Allman	McKeesport
Taylor Myers	Munhall
Jennie Gruber	Turtle Creek
Newton Stazmate	Glendale
Ada Coneby	Glendale
Joseph H. Harbeson	Fawn township
Nettie J. Kaufold	Fawn township
William F. Ott, Sr.	Williamsport
Mary Widman	Pittsburg
Wm. Diamond	Allegheny
Annie White	Allegheny
Harry L. Kenvin	Homestead
Minerva D. Hoover	Homestead
Cyrus B. Barnes	Pittsburg
Mary J. Crouse	Allegheny
John F. Reed	Pittsburg
Priscilla J. Miller	Pittsburg
George Valentine	Pittsburg
Kate Burns	Pittsburg
Robert Carter	Cowansburg
Ella Lynch	Beadling
James Brown	Reserve twp
Della Young	Allegheny
Adam L. Smith	Pittsburg
Elizabeth M. Jameson	Pittsburg
Thomas C. Walterspoon	Pittsburg
Annie Imrie	Pittsburg
John Aaron	Johnstown
Mary A. Smith	Greensburg
Benedict Bartberger	Pittsburg
Lizzie Wilson	Allegheny
Frederick Dougherty	Pittsburg
Eliza Allen	Bridgeville
William Meddlecott	Scott twp
Jessie Morgan	Scott twp
Jacob Becker	Pittsburg
Annie Haas	Pittsburg
Geo. W. Wendell	Allegheny
Sarah Spring	Allegheny
Wm. Dudley	Pittsburg
Mary Brown	Pittsburg
Erik